

NEWS SUMMARY

Airports free to set own charges

Seven British airports, all with an income of more than £1 million a year, are to be allowed to set their own landing, parking, take-off and passenger handling charges from today, Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in a Commons written reply.

The charges were previously levied by the Civil Aviation Authority, but the Government's Airports Act, which became law in July, provided for airports to set their own charges as part of a package of measures leading up to the full privatization planned for next summer.

Mr Moore said the airports were Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Prestwick, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

Ruskin to be sued

Ruskin College, Oxford is to be sued for defamation by Mr David Selbourne, aged 49, a former lecturer.

The politics tutor has already issued a writ for breach of contract claiming £251,000 in loss of potential earnings. He is also alleging unfair dismissal by the college authorities.

Students boycotted Mr Selbourne's lectures following an article he wrote on the Militant Tendency for *The Times* in March.

Ruskin has denied the charges and maintains that his lecturing post is still open to him should he wish to return.

Village is sold

The Pickenham Hall estate in Norfolk, and much of the village of South Pickenham, which was put up for sale as a result of a family split, has been sold to an English buyer.

It is understood that the complete and still working country estate, with its 16 cottages, old school house, village post office and playing field in the village, was sold for nearly £10 million.

Tory MP to wed

Mr John Browne, Conservative MP for Winchester, who is locked in a bitter divorce settlement with his ex-wife, yesterday announced his engagement to Elaine Schmid, of New York.

His former wife, Mrs Elizabeth Browne, aged 44, faces 14 days imprisonment if she fails to pay £49,000 she owes him as part of their divorce settlement in 1984.

They were married for 18 years.

Banker left £12m

Viscount Beasted, the financier and merchant banker, who died last October aged 77, left an estate in the UK valued at more than £12 million (£11.5 million net), according to his will published yesterday.

He succeeded his father as chairman of the old family firm of M Samuel and Co, inheriting the peerage in 1948. It was his father, the 2nd viscount, who gave the family home, Upton Park, near Barking, Oxfordshire, and its contents to the National Trust. Other wills, page 18

Drug firm fined for explosion

A chemical company was fined £5,000 at Teesside Crown Court yesterday after an explosion, in which an employee died, during the treatment of effluent from a drug manufacturing process.

Fine Organics was said to have been facing possible prosecution over the smell at its factory in Peterlee, Co Durham. But it failed to spot the danger in tackling it, Mr Keith Miller, for the Health and Safety Executive which brought the prosecution, said.

The waste, which contained alcohol, self-ignited when it reached a certain temperature, causing an explosion and fire which wrecked the plant.

A process worker, Mr Keith Bromley, aged 38, of Clifton Avenue, Billingham-on-Tees died instantly.

The firm admitted a breach of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and was fined £5,000, with £1,165 costs.

Appeal to blood donors

Blood transfusion centres have issued an urgent appeal to donors to keep giving blood over Christmas to stop supplies running out.

Yesterday a plea went out to regular donors in London and Manchester to keep their appointments to avoid the blood shortages experienced last year.

Last year the centre had to ask hospitals to postpone non-emergency operations because it found it was supplying 100 more donations a day than it was bringing in.

The centre usually needs about 11,000 blood donations a month to satisfy hospital demand. Already the number of donors has dropped to 9,000 and last Christmas the figure fell to 8,000.

The Department of Health said yesterday that there was no reported national blood shortage.

Gang attack on news vans

A gang armed with iron bars yesterday attacked newspaper delivery vans which had been carrying *The Times*.

Between 20 and 25 men, wearing balaclava helmets to hide their faces, attacked five vans parked outside a cafe in Ilford, east London, where the drivers were having breakfast after finishing deliveries.

Police said that the raid appeared to have been timed to coincide with their shift changeover at dawn when police manpower would be at its thinnest.

The attackers were carrying shortened iron scaffolding poles which they used to

smash windcreens, windows, headlights, radiators and bodywork, causing hundreds of pounds' worth of damage in seconds.

One was carrying a cordless electric drill which was used to damage tyres.

The attack happened while it was still dark and the attackers quickly fled, leaving some iron bars behind.

The vans belonged to the TNT road haulage group.

Mr Bob Hayday, the depot manager, said: "This was premeditated violence and very worrying. We have not had anything as nasty as this before. But it will not stop us

and the vehicles will be back on the road tonight."

Chief Inspector Ernest Anderson, of Ilford police station, said a special squad had been set up to hunt the attackers.

"This was a well-organized, violent attack, and we are thankful the drivers were in the cafe and not in their vans when it happened," he said.

"All the men were wearing the same military-style black balaclava with three holes - it was almost an issue of clothing. So we would like to hear from anyone who has sold a bulk lot of balaclavas recently, or anyone who witnessed the attack itself."

Thatcher attack on Kinnock over MI5

By Michael Evans
Whitehall Correspondent

The Prime Minister has ordered a gloves-off attack against Mr Neil Kinnock for his involvement with the defence lawyer in the MI5 court case in Australia.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was said yesterday by Whitehall sources to be astonished that the Labour leader should have made eight personal telephone calls to Mr Malcolm Turnbull, the solicitor acting for the former MI5 officer. Mr Peter

Wright, and the publishers, Heinemann of Australia.

Several Tory backbenchers have criticized Mr Kinnock for the calls.

Mrs Thatcher believes, according to sources, that it was quite an extraordinary act on Mr Kinnock's part to telephone the defence counsel in a case in which the Government is acting "on the grounds of national security."

The attack on Mr Kinnock, which will have the backing of No 10, is being launched at a

crucial time in the Australian court case.

Mrs Thatcher's advisers are not nearly so confident that the case should continue.

There will be no thought of withdrawing from the case provided the highly-classified documents, which have been handed over to the judge, are not given to Mr Turnbull.

But if there is a court ruling against the Government on this key issue, a decision may be taken to cut the Government's losses and allow the

book by Mr Wright, titled *The Spy Catcher*, to be published rather than to release those documents.

But until that decision has been made, the Government will try to recoup some of the political ground lost in this spy case by attacking Mr Kinnock over his calls to Mr Turnbull.

The calls between Mr Turnbull and Mr Kinnock have provided Mrs Thatcher and Conservative backbenchers with some desperately

needed ammunition.

Mr Turnbull himself has emphasized that he is in no sense a left winger. Indeed he was a former Liberal candidate and in Australia is closest in political philosophy to the Conservative Party in Britain.

A High Court judge in Dublin will decide today whether to place an outright ban on a book, *One Girl's War*, which the British Government claims could damage security.

Militant's opponents threatened says MP

By Nicholas Wood
Political Reporter

Labour activists in Blyth Valley who opposed the Militant Tendency faced "physical intimidation", Mr John Rymann, the moderate MP for the Northumberland seat, said yesterday.

On one occasion, a dead mouse was dropped through a delegate's letter box with a note saying: "Your turn next."

Mr Rymann was speaking after meeting Mr David Hughes, the Labour Party's national agent, to press demands for an inquiry into the conduct of business in the mining constituency.

More than two dozen written complaints about the local leadership have been filed by party members and affiliated branches, trade unions and women's sections, he said.

Mr Rymann, aged 55, who has been at odds with the Blyth Valley hierarchy after dismissing his secretary and allegedly failing to carry out his constituency duties, is standing down at the next election. The local party meets on Saturday to select a new candidate from a shortlist of six.

The MP, who entered Parliament in 1955, said the other complaints included:

- Branches falsifying membership numbers to gain extra seats on the ruling general committee of the local party.
- Rapid acceptance of applications to join the party from people known to be sympathetic to Militant, while those of moderates were delayed or refused.

The packing of general committee meetings with delegates from non-existent organizations.

- Anti-Militant delegates being refused permission to speak at branch and general committee meetings.
- A reselection meeting last year being brought forward at the last moment to prevent moderates attending and voting in a contest that Mr Rymann narrowly won.

Mr Rymann has threatened to resign the seat and force a by-election unless Labour Party headquarters holds an inquiry into the allegations.

The local party has said it is "baffled" by the claims of Militant involvement in its affairs. It has a rule that the Militant newspaper could not be sold on its premises or at meetings.

Channel 4 cannot 'go it alone'

By Jonathan Miller
Media Correspondent

A second report on the future of Channel 4 commissioned by its directors was said last night to conclude that the channel could not support itself financially if it were separated from the ITV companies.

The report, prepared by Channel 4's accountants, Coopers and Lybrand, directly contradicts the assessment prepared for Channel 4 by Professor Alan Budd of the London Business School.

Both the Budd report and the Coopers and Lybrand study are to be released tomorrow.

On December 16, the directors of Channel 4 are expected to reject Budd and opt to continue their ties with the commercial TV companies, who financed the start-up of Channel 4 and continue to control all advertising sales.

The Coopers and Lybrand study is said to be based on a review of the data used by Professor Budd.

The conclusion that Channel 4 could not be viable on its own is said to sit much better with Channel 4's directors than that of Professor Budd.

Sources said that ITV companies were furious with the Budd report, fearing that it could lead to a situation in which they will have financed the development of a direct commercial competitor.

The final decision on the future of Channel 4 is expected to be taken by the government, as part of its review of broadcasting policy in light of the conclusions of the Peacock Committee.

But the ITV companies are expected to fight hard against a change. The IBA strongly supports maintaining the relationship between Channel 4 and its ITV sponsors.



The Duke of Kent with (left) Major General Tony Richardson and Mr David Diebold planting an oak for National Tree Week at Kew yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trivelpy)

CBI urges classroom return by ex-teachers

By Mark Dowd, Education Reporter

The Confederation of British Industry has called on former teachers of mathematics and physics to return to the classroom in a bid to alleviate the growing problem of staff shortages in science subjects.

Mr John Nisbet, director of the CBI's Information Technology Skills Agency which was established last year, said yesterday that there were some 23,000 qualified mathematics and science teachers aged under 60 who were not active in the classroom.

"There have been many conferences on this subject which have analysed the problems without suggesting any solutions, and we are concerned that one source of supply in the short-term may have been overlooked," he said.

Urgent action was needed because the return of just a few hundred could have a transforming effect.

Any campaign to urge people to return to teaching should focus particularly on women, Mr Nisbet said, because although some might be working it was likely that many of them were not in full-time employment.

"This may well mean that local authorities will have to reconsider the terms of conditions of service," he added.

Meanwhile, a pamphlet published by the Think British Campaign claims that industry's dissatisfaction with Britain's educational output is "overwhelming".

The organization, which draws on the views of industry to promote interest in British

'Economy-class' MPs in foreign travel plea

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

MPs who were obliged to fly back from Japan in economy class seats this autumn have organized a backbench protest about the funding of overseas travel for select committees.

Four members of the Select Committee on Employment have sponsored a Commons motion which makes no direct reference to their Japanese trip, but says that "there have been persistent complaints about the inadequacy of the funds available, the arrangements for their allocation, and the conditions in which some committees have been required to travel over long distances".

The motion, signed by more than 30 Labour and Tory MPs, objects to the fact that the £327,000 allocated for select committee foreign travel this financial year has been exhausted in just eight months, and regrets that there will now be no more money for the remainder of the year.

A meeting of select committee chairmen decides each year how the funds will be allocated. The employment

committee received only £25,000, substantially less than it had asked for, to fly to Japan for six days last October to investigate the industrial relations practices.

To widespread indignation, it was obliged to make the 22-hour return trip in economy class seats, having avoided a similar fate on the outward journey after last-minute upgrading by British Airways.

One member of the committee said yesterday: "It degrades British MPs. Talk about wearing balaclavas, this is absurd. It's got to the stage where members are expected to travel steerage, it's so bad."

He rejected suggestions that select committees were often fond of expenses-paid trips.

He said that the employment committee had undertaken an intense programme during its stay in Japan. Members would not have objected to flying to Europe in economy class. But to return home from "one of the furthest points in the world", without being able to sleep, was "just too much".

Military exports charge

A Warwickshire businessman, charged with illegally exporting military equipment to Syria, Libya and Kuwait, was remanded on £200,000 bail until January 12 by Leamington Spa magistrates yesterday.

Mr Neville Tapley, aged 54, of Leamington Spa, was accused by Customs and Excise of six charges of supplying military infra-red cameras without a licence.

Magistrates allowed bail on condition that he lives at his Leamington address, surrenders his passport to Customs and Excise and reports to the police every week.

Advert for book is withdrawn

Pressure from the print unions forced the last-minute withdrawal from *The Observer* newspaper on Saturday of an advertisement for a Times Books publication, Mr Barry Winkelman, the Times Books managing director, said last night.

The advertisement, due to appear on the paper's books pages, was for *The World: An Illustrated History*, a companion volume to a forthcoming Channel 4 television series, edited by Professor Geoffrey Parker from the University of Illinois.

Mr Winkelman said: "When we inquired of *The Observer* why the advertisement had not appeared we were told that the print unions had demanded it be taken out or they would disrupt the paper. The advertising department was extremely apologetic. In fact, they assured us that once *The Observer* moves to its new printing plant next year, it would not happen again."

Mr Donald Treford, the editor, was not available yesterday. Miss Mary-Geraldine O'Donnell, in charge of the paper's display advertising department, said: "I have no comment to make."

Mr Roger Harrison, chief executive of *The Observer*, said: "I am sure that we have not threatened to produce it. I honestly don't know what happened with the advert."

New move to strengthen NI powers

Legislation to strengthen the powers of the Northern Ireland Secretary, and the Royal Ulster Constabulary, to combat provocative parades and rallies in Ulster - and to give greater effectiveness to the incitement to hatred laws - should be on the statute books by the early Spring, in time for next year's "marching season".

The NI Secretary, Mr Tom King, yesterday published a draft Order in Council which will bring Ulster's public order laws very closely into line with the new Public Order Act in mainland Britain.

He also intends to repeal the Stormont Parliament's 1954

Flags and Emblems Act, which he claims is redundant.

It has not been used since 1969, but it is a standing grievance with nationalists who perceive it as aimed solely at them.

Mr King's proposals met the predictable angry response from "loyalists", but were warmly welcomed by the constitutional nationalists, the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

The Northern Ireland Secretary is giving six weeks for consultations on the document he published yesterday, inviting comments by January 16, leaving time for the draft

Order, possibly amended, to go before Parliament and come into effect in the Spring.

There were 2,200 parades in Northern Ireland during the summer months this year, of which only a "very small" proportion had a provocative intent. But some parades contained great potential for disorder and were intended to intimidate, Mr King said.

The proposed legislation will require organizers of parades and open-air meetings to give the police seven days' notice, against five at present. A senior police officer will be able to impose conditions on any parade or rally if he

reasonably believes it will result in serious public disorder, damage, or disruption.

The NI Secretary will have the power to ban processions or meetings in consequences of recommendations from the Chief Constable, "or for any other reason."

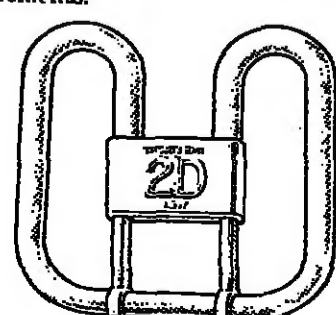
Mr King described suggestions by loyalists that the reforms would allow Irish foreign minister Peter Barry to dictate where Orangemen could walk on July 12 as "fatuous" though conceding that Dublin had shown a "concerned interest" in seeing the Flags and Emblems Act repealed.

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I will not resign, Havers assures the Commons

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, has assured the House of Commons that he had no intention of resigning, despite the fact that he had not been asked to do so by the Prime Minister.

He had received wonderful and loyal support from the Prime Minister, for which he was extremely grateful. Later, he said that if former security service officers were allowed to write books Britain would probably end with no important secrets left.

Opening the exchanges, Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) asked: Would he not accept that there is no government indivisibility on questions of criminal prosecution and those decisions are uniquely and exclusively decisions of the Attorney General?

Would he not accept that if the Government had wanted to stop the Pincher and West books they could have done so by taking action under Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act against those who leaked to West and Pincher, including Mr Martin? Also, action could have been taken against West and Pincher themselves and against the publishers of the two books.

In so far as he did not take action, has he not been negligent and should he not now consider resigning?

Sir Michael Havers: Of course he is right that when I am wearing my hat as Attorney General as prosecutor, nobody can influence me, and I would not accept any influence in any case.

When the Government is acting as the Government in civil proceedings, the nominal plaintiff and that is what is happening here.

I answered his question last week and there is nothing I wish to add to that in relation to the provisions of any of those particular individuals.

As for resigning, I have no intention to resign (Conservative cheer). I have had the most wonderful, loyal support from the Prime Minister (Labour laughter) for which I am extremely grateful.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Orpington, C) did not on those occasions to which he referred concern the successful action against the book *One Girl's War* and would he tell us about the principles on which he acts in such cases?

Sir Michael Havers: The principle concerning that book of the late Mrs Morris is exactly the same principle on which we have started the proceedings in the Australian court.

Mr Lee Abse (Torfaen, Lab): Would he agree that all the way from his disappearance, the important fact is whether his office remains inviolate and not dominated by the Prime Minister or any so-called collective decision?

On what basis and on what precedent does he base the view that he is able to have instructions on civil matters, such as are taking place in Australia, and as has been canvassed in *The Times* clearly on information coming from No 10? On what basis does he base this view that he can take instructions from the Cabinet to commence proceedings?

Does he not realize there is widespread concern in the Bar, in the legal profession and in every libertarian that his office has been assaulted and he is being manipulated by the Prime Minister dominating the whole of these proceedings?

WRIGHT CASE

Sir Michael Havers: I am surprised at Mr Abse. I am quite able to look after my own independence and I always have. He must realize, and as a lawyer I am surprised he does not, that this was a government decision and I, like all my fellow ministers, accept collective responsibility.

Mr Jeremy Hayes (Harlow, C): Most, if not all, of us on the Conservative benches feel he has behaved with honour and dignity throughout the whole of these proceedings.

Would he agree that none of this sorry saga would have occurred in this way if one former intelligence officer had not put greed before principle?

Immediately before Mr Campbell-Savours's question to the Attorney General was reached, there was loud laughter all round the chamber when Mrs Virginia Bottomley (South West Surrey, C) asked, in a question about family cars, whether the law officers had had time to consider the situation in Australia.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, replied: We think of little else.

Mr John Morris, chief Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate on the office and conduct of the Attorney General. Mr Morris said that the matter was specific because it arose from the evidence in Australia of Sir Robert Armstrong (the Cabinet Secretary) in which he withdrew earlier testimony that the decision not to seek to prevent publication of the earlier book *Trade is Treachery* was made by the Attorney General.

It was important because it was commonly understood that the decision on what was in the public interest was a matter for the Attorney General and did not engage the collective responsibility of government.

That had been the understanding of Sir Robert Armstrong. There had been precedents, including the *Crossman Diaries* and the *Gorrie case* where the decision to seek injunction was taken, even if he had not known it, by the Attorney General.

The Prime Minister told the House last Thursday that in the *Wright case* the decision was taken by the Government, not by particular ministers. The Government, she said, are indivisible.

"If that is what happened it is a radical departure. The matter is urgent in that there is apparently this departure from well known and established convention."

Other emergency lawyers' support that role. Ministers, and particularly the Prime Minister, as in the matter of the letter of the Solicitor General in the *Westland* affair, assume for themselves the Attorney General's long-standing constitutional role to give advice. He is answerable to the House of Commons. If there is a constitutional departure it should be debated by the House.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said that he had listened with care to what Mr Morris had said, but his sole duty was to decide whether the matter should have precedence over other business and whether it met the necessary criteria.

"I regret that I cannot find that the matter raised meets all the criteria and I cannot therefore submit his application to the House."

Mr Ian Dailly (Llanelli, Lab) sought an emergency debate on interference with MPs' telephones.

He said that on October 31, 1985, he asked the Prime Minister a question about telephone tapping to which she gave him a substantive answer.

It was necessary to remind the public every week and month of the year that drinking and driving did not mix, Mr Peter Bottomley, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said in a reference to his department's Christmas advertising campaign.

He would today 2,000 poster sites would tell the public that at least 1,100 people a year were killed by drivers who had been drinking. The posters brand drinking as a menace to society.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said that it was probably agreed that people who drank and drove were potential murderers and there would be widespread public support for the minister's more robust attitude to this problem. A constituent of his was killed by one of these drivers who got only a suspended sentence and a five-year probation.

Mr Bottomley said that the key point was to stop people offending. That was what cut out the accidents, injuries and fatalities.

points of order arising from Mr Kinnock's proposed statement in the House last Friday and the release of it to the Speaker.

Mr Richard Hickman (Glanford and Southwark, C) said that the document to which reference was being made arose out of an early day motion tabled by himself, signed by 52 colleagues.

Was it in order for a so-called personal statement to be made, issued through the Speaker's office?

The Speaker: It was not issued through my office in any way. It was not issued through my office at all. I have already said it was not a personal statement.

Mr Hickman: In view of the contents of this document, would you rule, Mr Speaker, whether it would not be proper for the Leader of the Opposition not to hold this House in contempt but to come home and explain to the House why he is colluding with those who seek to undermine security in this country and why he has behaved with dishonour.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): It has crossed my mind and I doubt the opinions of many other people in this House that we ought to be looking again at the possibility of a debate in view of the fact that the Tories want to take part in it.

Perhaps tomorrow we might have the unusual position whereby a general application for a Standing Order 20 (an emergency debate) shall be made. Not only will we hear what they say about the Leader of the Opposition but many of us will want to draw the connection between the Prime Minister's involvement in the affair and that parliamentary wing that goes as Attorney General.

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House: Is it in order to describe any Member of Parliament, the Attorney General, as a parliamentarian?

The Speaker: I do not know whether it is unparliamentary. It is certainly a very unedifying and offensive word to use and I think it should be withdrawn.

Mr Skinner: He (the Attorney General) has been kicked from pillar to post by the Tories.

The Speaker: I would ask him to withdraw that word wimp. Otherwise I must ask him to leave the chamber.

Mr Skinner: I am prepared to substitute it for wally (laughter). Mr Peter Shore (Bethnal Green and Stepney, Lab): Mr Hickman referred to Mr Kinnock's behaviour as behaviour with dishonour. I do not think that is parliamentary or acceptable.

Mr Skinner: I withdraw my statement about the Leader of the Opposition. He had not heard a similar withdrawal from Mr Skinner.

The Speaker: Would he withdraw the word dishonour?

Mr Hickman: I withdrew that statement. But Mr Speaker, in his letter the Leader of the Opposition...

The Speaker: Thank you very much (laughter).

Mr Robert Hayward (King's Wood, C) said Mr Hickman was willingly withdrawing his statement about the Leader of the Opposition. He had not heard a similar withdrawal from Mr Skinner.

The Speaker: It was perfectly audible from this end of the chamber. He introduced one very offensive word in exchange for another...

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Cleethorpe, C): You indicated just now that as far as you were concerned Mr Skinner had withdrawn one offensive word and replaced with another...

The Speaker: I did not say that (cries of "You did"). I said he introduced another word, which I frequently see in the newspapers.

Ministers plan to help North Sea companies

To stimulate further research and development work among North Sea oil companies affected by the drop in world oil prices, the Government has decided to help those most seriously affected, Mr Norman Lamont, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in the Commons when he successfully moved the second reading of the Advanced Petroleum Revenue Tax Bill.

He said that the fall in oil prices had had a marked effect on the economics of North Sea activity, which had presented oil companies and the off-shore supply industry with difficult transitional problems.

The industry had had to reassess project plans and had begun to meet the challenge by seeking ways to improve the economics of future projects by undertaking research and development into lower cost development techniques.

Against this background, what the Government felt was needed was a measure which would operate directly on oil company cash flow. But the Government did not feel it was necessary, or appropriate, to seek to bolster the cash flow of every oil company, regardless of its own resources.

The Government's aim had been to home in on those companies where the reduction in cash flow from their North Sea operations could act as a real constraint on the ability to press ahead with development work. It was also considered essential that any boost to company cash flow should have a moderate effect.

"With the advance petroleum revenue tax measure embodied in this Bill, the Government thinks it has achieved these objectives. The early repayment of APRT under the Bill's provisions will boost, on a carefully targeted basis, oil company cash flow."

"It will increase by around £300 million the amount of cash available for investment in the North Sea by oil companies benefitting from the repayments."

Such considerations would normally be a Finance Bill matter, but to avoid delay the Government had decided on action early in the session. That would enable all repayments due under the terms of the Bill to be in the hands of the oil companies early next year so the cash would be available for their 1987 expenditure programmes.

The Bill provided for the repayment of APRT credits, up to a ceiling, due to oil companies participating in oil fields which had not yet reached their net profit or payback period. It therefore directed repayments of APRT credits to companies with fields which had yet to generate any net cash flow which could be used to finance further development.

There would be proportionally more help to small and medium-size companies. These tended to have fewer sources of finance than the major integrated companies which, although suffering a deterioration in the financial position of upstream production activities, had benefited from an offsetting increase in profitability of their downstream, refining activities.

It was not only the oil companies that would benefit. Increased activity was also in the interests of the supply sector. The revenue raised by advancing the repayment of APRT, as provided in the Bill, would be a net reduction of oil tax revenues of up to £310 million in 1986-87.

The amounts repaid under the Bill would otherwise have



Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (left): Has Sir Michael been negligent? Mr John Morris (above right): Attorney has duty to public interest. Mr Leo Abse: Is Attorney's office still inviolate?

Speaker denies Labour an emergency debate

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"I was phoned by a distinguished member of the Press Gallery whose name I gave to a clerk of the House yesterday and I spoke to the Attorney General today on the question of the Law Officers alone. He wondered, when the phone rang, in a very strange manner, that there would be interference."

"I have further to report that I was phoned last night at 8pm by someone who purported to be John Gordon, giving information which obviously came from a very informed source."

"When I put it to him that that was not his real name, and that he had better be very

careful, he said that he understood perfectly well. He had not given his real name because he understood that my phone was tampered with."

"I would not have raised the matter had it been simply a matter of myself, but it is something far more important than the phone of the Leader of the Opposition. Blindly, with the whole history of Postings, and the *Crossman Diaries*, it is something more serious - the phone of the Leader of the Opposition."

"I do not jump to any conclusions. I have seen newspapers from the *Daily Mirror* to the *Daily Telegraph* raised the question of how information came to the public domain in relation to telephone calls between the Leader of the Opposition and Australia."

This was a matter which should surely be the subject of a government statement. The basic question was whether the House should be told that the Prime Minister had given the Prime Minister's answer to the House of Lords to Lord Jenkins of Putney was valid.

Could they be certain that Mr Morris was not affected. If not, they should have an explanation of what had happened.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South Staffordshire, C): Would it be appropriate for those who kill when they drink and drive to be charged with manslaughter?

Mr Bottomley: That is not a matter for this department. Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab): The problem will be made worse by the growth of hand-held phones in cars. We will have some drunken drivers driving around and at the same time making a phone call.

While it is putting a strong paragraph in the Highway Code next year, is it not time to outlaw hand-held phones when there is a suitable and adequate alternative available?

Mr Bottomley: I am grateful to him for drawing attention to the clear advice coming in the Highway Code but do not use a hand-held phone when driving. Mr John Wheeler (Westminster North, C): The best way to remove drinking and driving from the criminal justice system and conflict between police and public would be to use the new

technology which some motor manufacturers are currently working on whereby it would be impossible to start the engine of a car where breath was analysed and revealed evidence of drink or drugs. Does that not solve the problem?

Mr Bottomley: I will certainly look at that carefully. But even if that sort of device were introduced, say within four years, we would still be left for the next 24 years with most cars being unconverted. We need to convert the drivers. We have over 20 million licence holders who at present are killing 120 people a month. That should not be and they are the ones who can stop it.

Mr Roger Stett, an Opposition spokesman on transport: The evidence so far leads us to believe that there will be an public transport either on Christmas Day or Boxing Day and I am told there will be no trains either in England and Wales. This cannot be good for his campaign, which we support. Would he try to get more buses on the road on Christmas Day?

Mr Bottomley said that do-regularity of buses meant more mini-buses, so more people were likely to be able to get a ride home.

petrol bill

been available to help to reduce advance petroleum tax liabilities arising subsequently on the same field, or become repayable to the company five years after the first payment of APRT in respect of that field was made.

So the reduction in oil tax revenues this year would be fully offset by corresponding increases in oil tax revenues over the next three financial years.

"The repayments will alleviate some of the cash difficulties of the oil industry and will provide additional funds for investment in the North Sea over the coming year", he said.

Mr Bryan Gould, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said that the oil industry had faced difficulties because of a worldwide, two-thirds cut in prices. The Chancellor seemed in doubt if this was in fact a problem or not; for the Chancellor all economy five years after the first payment of APRT in respect of that field was made.

When the price of oil rose, it was good news for the economy of the country, likewise, when it fell it was oil news. The Chancellor was like the weather forecaster who always said it was going to be good next day on the assumption that one day his prediction would turn out to be true.

The improbability of both statements being correct should warn the House against believing too much of what the Chancellor said.

It was hard to see how a fall of two-thirds in the world price of a major national asset could conceivably be anything other than bad news for the economy. It might be good in the short term to stimulate trade on a world basis, but since the United Kingdom was a producer as well as a consumer, there would be a downside to any small benefit which might be attained.

Contrary to all that had been predicted and hoped for - the belief that North Sea oil would regenerate the economy, make possible faster growth and provide more opportunities and jobs - it was found that North Sea oil generated unemployment and that the revenues and savings gained from it had to be used to pay the unemployment costs.

It was a remarkable story of incompetence and one that had yet to be fully told and fully appreciated by the British people.

A Labour government would have used those revenues and resources to re-equip British industry.

If it had meant importing, Labour would have imported not consumer goods but to be frittered away but capital equipment and components to come bottlenecks. Labour would have made sure that the money strengthened, not weakened, British industry.

Dr Michael Clark (Rochford, C) said that APRT had squeezed the cash flow out of companies just at the very time that they needed money, at the start of oil field development.

The tax should be brought to a sudden death rather than being allowed to linger on for another two years.

Mr Charles Kennedy (Ross Cromarty and Skye, SDP) said the measure was long overdue. He could give it only a somewhat grudging welcome because it was only a first, small step towards providing the conditions to encourage oil development.

"The outlook for the oil industry in Scotland is extremely gloomy. A year ago the industry there directly employed about 90,000 people. That figure has already fallen by about 7,000."

The Royal Bank of Scotland's estimate that another 11,000 jobs could go in the next three years was optimistic.

Without any alternative to this work and it was no longer work to get on their bikes and go somewhere else because there were no opportunities, least of all in the Scottish economy.

Dr Nicholas Gammell (Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lab) said that this Bill, in its own way, was a worthy piece of legislation but it did not go far enough to address the problems experienced in the oil supply industry and it would not generate orders or jobs for the fabrication yards.

The announcement of recent redundancies at Scott Lithgow would take the male unemployment in the oil supply industry well above the 30 per cent mark and it was extremely unlikely that those who had recently lost their jobs, or were going to lose their jobs in the near future, would find work in the service industries. They were not going to open tea shops or become porters down on the Lower Clyde.

Mr Ernest Ross (Dundee West, Lab) said that there was a desperate need for direct intervention by the Government to reserve contracts in the UK sector for UK vessels and rigs.

Unless there was some intervention, there was likely to be something like 10,000 jobs going out of the industry.

Over the past 10 years, vessels and rigs from countries which reserved trade for their own flags had operated quite freely in the UK sector.

There was a need to control the involvement of foreign nations in the off-shore oil and gas vessels if some of the worst anti-trade union activities were to be eliminated.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on insider dealing and on fuel poverty.

Lords (2.30): Minors' Contracts Bill, second reading. London Docklands (City Extension) Bill, third reading.

Peers in tunnel mission

By Our Political Staff

Forty peers set out on a fact-finding mission to Kent next week at the start of a fierce lobbying campaign in the House of Lords over the £6.7 billion Channel tunnel.

Mr Tony Hart, leader of Conservative-controlled Kent County Council, has invited the 40 peers to Maidstone to explain the council's stance, which is generally in favour, with reservations.

They have been picked for having Kent links and include Lord Astor of Hever, Lord de Lisle, Lord Chapple, Lord Scarman, Lord Aldington, Lord Scanlon, Lord Monckton of Brencley and Lord Keyes.

Local residents and others opposing the rail link are pinning their hopes on "a fair hearing" by the peers to make changes to the Channel Tunnel Bill. Many of the 5,000 people who petitioned the Commons select committee on the Bill complained that they were not allowed to argue against the project and they expect the peers to be more willing to listen to all representations.

The Bill starts its detailed scrutiny by a Commons standing committee today, but the only chance the public has left to give evidence will be to a select committee in the House of Lords at the beginning of next year.

The membership of the committee will not be decided until after the Bill has cleared the Commons, although it is already arousing speculation.

Bishop will try to stop railway plan

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, will attempt tonight to block the building of the £100 million rail link between the City and London's docklands because of fears about the Canary Wharf development.

He has put down an amendment which, if approved, will stop the London Docklands Railway (City Extension) Bill getting a third reading in the House of Lords until there has been an "exhaustive inquiry" into the effects of the development on London as a whole and on the East End in particular.

His move has surprised London Regional Transport, planning the 1.1-mile link, which expected the Bill to finish its passage without a hitch. The docklands light railway extension is considered vital to improve access to the 10 million square feet of office space planned at Canary Wharf.

Lord Sefton of Garston, a Labour peer, has also tabled an amendment calling for a select committee inquiry into Canary Wharf, but without blocking the Bill. Lord Sefton is chairman of the North West Economic Planning Council and has attacked the Canary Wharf development as "high-lighting the problems of high costs and congestion in the South-east".

Dr Leonard's move is backed by the London Churches Trust, a cross-denominational group worried about the social consequences of the

vast docklands developments on the character of the East End.

The report of the select committee on the Bill concluded that changes in the way of life of the people living around docklands were inevitable after the Government created the urban development corporation.

"Inevitably the character and appearance of the docklands themselves will undergo change as a result of a fast rail link with the City, but no more so than as a result of other recent schemes of regeneration."

A meeting behind the scenes in the Lords today will decide who will sit on the experimental standing committee being formed to try to speed the consideration of Bills. It is one of the proposals, announced by Lord Whitelaw, leader of the Lords, to prevent a backlog of work at the end of the session similar to that which led to the Government's suffering a spate of defeats this autumn.

The first Bill chosen for the experiment is the pilotage measure, which reforms the control of pilots working around the coastline.

Many peers, however, are already doubting whether it will be any quicker to have the Bill's drafting examined by a committee of 14 peers than by the whole House, because any peer is allowed to give evidence or to table amendments at a later stage.

Driving campaign begins

TRANSPORT

Mr Patrick Cormack (South Staffordshire, C): Would it be appropriate for those who kill when they drink and drive to be charged with manslaughter?

Mr Bottomley: That is not a matter for this department. Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab): The problem will be made worse by the growth of hand-held phones in cars. We will have some drunken drivers driving around and at the same time making a phone call.

While it is putting a strong paragraph in the Highway Code next year, is it not time to outlaw hand-held phones when there is a suitable and adequate alternative available?

Mr Bottomley: I am grateful to him for drawing attention to the clear advice coming in the Highway Code but do not use a hand-held phone when driving. Mr John Wheeler (Westminster North, C): The best way to remove drinking and driving from the criminal justice system and conflict between police and public would be to use the new

technology which some motor manufacturers are currently working on whereby it would be impossible to start the engine of a car where breath was analysed and revealed evidence of drink or drugs. Does that not solve the problem?

Mr Bottomley: I will certainly look at that carefully. But even if that sort of device were introduced, say within four years, we would still be left for the next 24 years with most cars being unconverted. We need to convert the drivers. We have over 20 million licence holders who at present are killing 120 people a month. That should not be and they are the ones who can stop it.

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technology

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PETROL BILL

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So the reduction in oil tax revenues this year would be fully offset by corresponding increases in oil tax revenues over the next three financial years.

The repayments will also allow some of the cash difficulties of the oil industry and will provide additional funds for investment in the North Sea.

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When the price of oil rose, a good news for the economy of the country, like when it fell it was good news. The Chancellor was like the weather forecaster who always said that it was going to be good but it was the assumption that the prediction would turn out to be good.

The improbability of both statements being correct would warn the House against believing too much of what the Chancellor said.

It was hard to see how a fall of two-thirds in the world price of oil could be anything but a disaster for the country.

Had news for the country that it might be good in the future, it might be good to have a warning to stimulate trade and industry, but since the world price of oil was a consumer, there was no downside to any such warning which might be attached.

Contrary to all that, the Government had hoped that the North Sea oil would regenerate the economy and provide more opportunities for jobs - it was found that the North Sea oil generated more jobs than it was found to have lost.

It was a remarkable coincidence that the Government had used the same word, "regenerate", in the context of the North Sea oil and the North Sea oil.

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Health chiefs to face MPs on complaints by bereaved

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Two district health authorities are to be questioned by a Commons select committee today about their failure to give caring and sensitive attention to the relatives of people who arrived dead at hospitals.

The latest findings of the Health Service Commission, which described one of the cases as "a sorry tale of ineptitude with few redeeming features", have shocked MPs on the select committee, which oversees the work of the Ombudsman, and officials from health authorities in Dudley, West Midlands, and Wandsworth, south London, will face tough questioning.

The Dudley case concerned a woman whose husband collapsed at home. She mentioned in passing that her husband had previously had hepatitis (two years earlier).

It was not made clear that the man had died of heart failure, not hepatitis, and her remark set off "a series of panic reactions which were to cause great but needless further distress to his family".

First the hospital made two calls to the family in the small hours of the morning seeking details of his medical history. His clothes were incriminated, while his wallet, money, personal papers and photographs "disappeared without a trace".

The undertakers, warned of a hepatitis risk, stuck vivid yellow tape across the coffin instructing "danger of infection" and "burn without opening".

Her request to view her

husband's body and have it returned home before the cremation was denied, and, soon after the funeral, environmental health authorities visited her home to burn the settee on which her husband had died as well as his bed, bedding and clothes.

When the widow remonstrated, they agreed to fumigate the home, killing all her house plants.

The Wandsworth case concerned a woman who was asked to go to hospital to identify her husband, killed in a motor cycle accident. She was taken into the refrigeration room of the mortuary where the charge nurse "began to open boxes in the wall and she realized that he was expecting her to identify her husband's body there".

The charge nurse, irritated at having to do the work because the porters were on tea break, allegedly complained "Oh God, have I got to do it properly?", when police pointed out the widow's distress.

The commissioner found the charge nurse guilty of "uncaring and unsympathetic remarks", while his demeanour "betrayed a lack of consideration for her feelings". But the commissioner also upheld her complaint that during her whole time at the hospital, the widow was not once offered "a cup of tea, a telephone call, a glass of water or any vestige of human sympathy by the nursing staff at the hospital". The staff were guilty of "an unacceptable lack of sympathy".

BBC deny sexy TV storm

By Jonathan Miller
Media Correspondent

BBC officials yesterday criticized tabloid newspapers for "playing every knee jerk trick in the book" to discredit the Sunday night broadcast of an explicit scene in the Dennis Potter drama, *The Singing Detective*.

Calling the programme a serious work of drama handled with great skill, the BBC said that the "storm of protest" alleged by certain newspapers had in fact been fewer than 100 telephone calls, not all critical.

The report in one newspaper that the programme was being investigated by Mr Norman Tebbit's media monitoring unit at Conservative Party Central Office was dismissed as absurd.

The programme, which included a scene portraying sexual intercourse, was yesterday attacked by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the clean-up television activist.

Mrs Whitehouse said she had written a letter of protest to the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd.

Mr Hurd was unavailable for comment yesterday.

'Festival' charges dropped

Charges against 119 people, arrested in the "battle of Stonehenge" last year, were dropped at Salisbury Magistrates' Court yesterday.

The court was told by Mr Andrew Prickett, prosecuting for Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, that the charges were being discontinued because of the cost of further proceedings, decisions by the High Court, and the time that had elapsed since the incident.

He said: "There is no doubt the arrests were legal; there is no doubt the proceedings were properly conducted."

"But, in the end, a case may become so cold and old that the public interest no longer demands that an offender alleged to have committed one of the less grave offences be prosecuted to the bitter end."

"The law does not at present adequately deal with those types of offences committed by persons who deliberately intend to trespass in numbers."

He said High Court decisions had clarified the position. The law's defects were now recognized and, to some extent, had been remedied in the new Public Order Act.

First step in campaign to retain war memory

By Alan Hamilton

They are only a dilapidated flight of steps in a small Wiltshire village, nowadays leading nowhere but into an earthen bank at the end of a bungalow garden.

But they bear the ghosts of the Western Front, and the flickering image of the world's sweetheart, Mary Pickford, in her 1917 smash hit, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, not to mention a whole string of Chaplin two-reelers.

They were once the steps leading into the Garrison cinema at Fovant, where up to 6,000 innocent but patriotic young men at a time, from Britain, Australia and New Zealand, having responded to Kitchener's pointing finger, endured the basic training in a spirit of comradeship that knew little of the horrors awaiting them in Flanders.

The wooden cinema has long gone, as has every other vestige of Fovant Garrison, except for the badges of many of the British and Empire regiments which passed through, carved into the chalk in the green hillside turf.

Local residents honour the memory of those young men who went to an early death by tending the badges and keeping them in good repair.

Now they have managed to win a preservation order for the humble steps, hardly an architectural gem and ignored by most who pass them by, but nevertheless a small concrete reminder of another age 70 years ago.

The move was prompted by the fact that the bungalow is up for sale and there was a fear that new owners might not appreciate their significance, and demolish them.

Lieutenant Colonel John Andrey, whose war was the Second rather than the First, is a local resident who was a prime mover in winning the six-month preservation order from Salisbury District Council.

"The steps have no architectural merit, but we would like to preserve them for sentimental reasons. They are the only physical relic, apart from the war graves in the cemetery of those who came back to die of their wounds, of the thousands of young men who camped here," Colonel Andrey said yesterday.

Salisbury council has applied to the Department of the Environment for a permanent historic buildings listing on the steps.

Mr Roy Nuttall, a local amateur historian who also campaigned for their preservation, said yesterday: "I have a picture of the steps as they originally were. We are going to restore them to the same pristine condition."

"Once we have enlarged the picture it will be encased, and put alongside the steps with a plaque to commemorate the garrison."

The village hopes that the New Zealand High Commissioner might perform the opening ceremony, as a gesture to the many Anzac troops who passed through Fovant.

The picture shows the billboard outside: "Twice nightly at 6 pm. First class picture programmes only. Prices one shilling. No entertainment tax."

Those young men who laughed at Mack Sennett and the Keystone Cops in Fovant knew another world on the Somme all too soon.

Industrial revolution in science called for

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

More scientific entrepreneurs are urgently needed to launch a new industrial revolution that will put Britain back in the top division of science, Sir George Porter, president of the Royal Society said yesterday.

Britain's declining role in science, and the "brain drain" of experts, needed to be tackled with a national policy to prevent further setbacks and losses, he said.

A study carried out by the society showed that Britain was falling behind international rivals in many branches of science, with companies spending less than half of most European countries on research and development.

Government funding of academic research was much lower in Britain than in the United States, Japan, France, West Germany and Holland, Sir George said.

The Government should make the funding of basic and strategic research a priority.

"We need to know, for better or worse, what is to be the policy for funding science over the next five years. One of the main reasons for low morale among scientists is uncertainty about the future," he said.

The commissioner found the charge nurse guilty of "uncaring and unsympathetic remarks", while his demeanour "betrayed a lack of consideration for her feelings". But the commissioner also upheld her complaint that during her whole time at the hospital, the widow was not once offered "a cup of tea, a telephone call, a glass of water or any vestige of human sympathy by the nursing staff at the hospital". The staff were guilty of "an unacceptable lack of sympathy".



A contractor claiming a 'victim' yesterday

Private clampers in action

By David Cross

London's first private wheel-clampers, resplendent in blue boiler suits and reflective jackets with a black-and-white badge, took to the streets of west London with a vengeance yesterday.

Woman Police Constable Laraine Burnett, overseeing the team, said: "It's quite funny how everyone disappears when we arrive in the street and they hear those casters rattling along."

The team of two wheel clampers, supervised by WPC

Burnett and a sergeant and a constable from West End Central police station, launched a blitz on Mayfair, Great Marlborough Street, and Soho over two and a half hours yesterday morning.

Twenty-four clamps were fitted in place, each within about 30 seconds. "Last week during our training, we got it down to 20 seconds, but it takes a little longer in the heavy traffic," Mr Keith Kent, from Worcester Park, Surrey, said.

In other parts of the West

End another 13 teams were combing well-known parking black spots.

The new clamping teams, which will eventually consist of one police officer and one contractor, are each attached to a local police station.

Meanwhile, the clamp has spread to university campuses. Southampton has just bought its first consignment of two Denver boots, at a cost of £150 each, and students are being told that they will have to pay £25 to have them removed, in addition to a parking fine.

Law department studying costs of new family court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The likely cost of a unified court for all family cases is being examined by officials in the Lord Chancellor's Department as a first step towards formal advice to ministers.

The court, with a mixed bench of judges and laymen, would cover all cases handled at present by magistrates, the county courts and the High Court. It is thought that it could cost some millions.

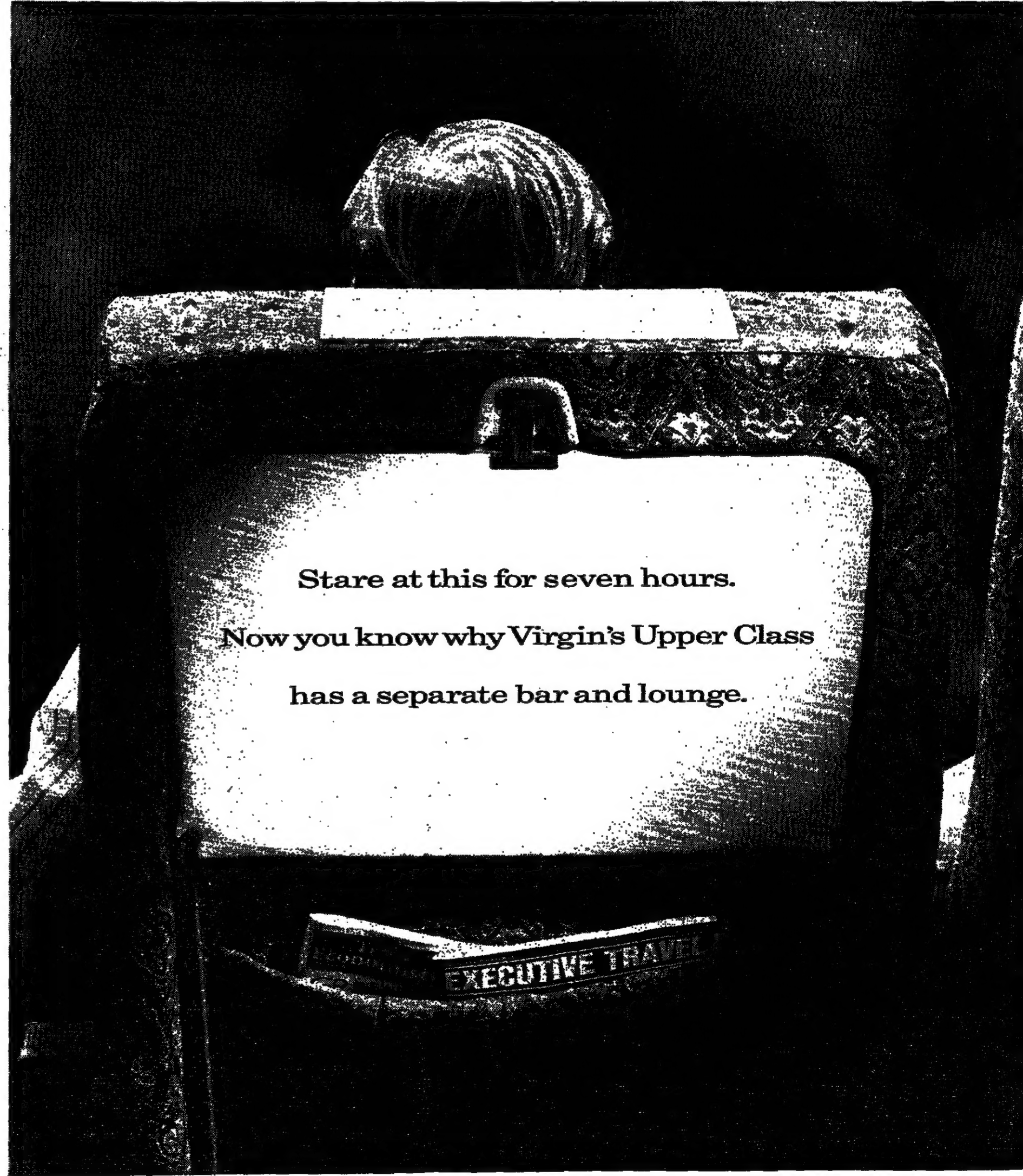
The department has confirmed that it is "concentrating its costs" on the consensus model favoured by the Family Courts Campaign, an umbrella group of more than 100 individuals and bodies, including the Law Society, the Magistrates' Association, justices' clerks and by some senior judges, including Sir John Arnold, president of the High Court Family Division.

The model has, however, been strongly opposed by barristers specializing in family law, who are concerned about the involvement of laymen in deciding complex cases concerning the future of children.

Yesterday, Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, told MPs in reply to a parliamentary question that the Government will make an announcement as soon as possible, when responses to its consultation paper have been analysed.

Nearly 170 responses have been made to the consultation paper issued by the Lord Chancellor's Department earlier this year, which outlined three possible models for a family court.

The first option proposed merely revising the distribution of work between the courts to eliminate overlap; the second creating a new unified court within the present High Court and county court system; and the third a "full-blown" family court with separate structure, buildings and judges.



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Extension of legal aid to cover defamation cases urged in report

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor was urged in a report on media law released yesterday, to remove the "grave injustice" by which legal aid is not available for defamation actions.

The report, by a committee of the Council of the Media Society chaired by Mr Peter Carter-Ruck, the leading libel lawyer, says the denial of legal aid for defamation is "a palpable injustice".

A "glaring example" is the capacity of the BBC, with a publicly funded income of £500 million a year, to be able to defend defamation actions "with virtual immunity from the financial consequences" while the individual with modest means may have his reputation ruined, lose his job and have no means of redress.

It is a "matter for serious adverse comment that this inequality of rights under the law between those who have the means to litigate and those who have not should continue," the report says.

Failure to extend legal aid to defamation, the only kind of action not covered, is the more serious in view of the unanimous recommendations in favour over many years from several quarters, it adds.

These have come from the

Bar and the Law Society; Justice, the law reform body; the Faulks committee on defamation and the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

The reform would eliminate "once and for all what have been described as the gold-digging actions," the report points out, as few, if any, solicitors would take on a case for someone entitled to legal aid but refused it.

The Media Society, which includes editors, journalists, politicians and lawyers, also calls for other reforms to remove restrictions on reporting and dissemination of information.

In particular it urges reform to the Contempt of Court Act 1981, which is causing "serious concern" because of the restrictions it imposes on press reporting.

The effect, taken with other acts in recent years, is that "the dispensation of justice is more and more being transacted behind closed doors," the report says.

It criticizes the way publication of proceedings can be delayed, and effectively stopped, under the Act; and the "misuse" of provisions to ban publication of names or other details, under which

there have been more than 100 orders since the Act came into force.

The press is further hampered by the strict liability rule, which defines the moment from when contempt starts to run, the report says.

In criminal cases this is from an arrest, issue of summons or issue of warrant for arrest, which is against the public interest because it prevents "without fear of prosecution the public being informed that a dangerous criminal is on the run."

The original proposal of the Phillimore report that strict liability should run from when the accused is charged or summons served was the right one, it says.

In civil cases the position is worse as contempt runs from when an action has been set down.

The report calls for the Act to be changed so that contempt only runs from the time of setting down if the action is to be heard within six months.

It also calls for a Bill to be reintroduced to repeal section two of the Official Secrets Act, along the lines of the 1979 Bill which was withdrawn after its second reading, but defining more strictly the range of information to be protected.



The Trafalgar Square Christmas tree, an annual gift to Britain from Norway, getting a trim yesterday before being decorated (Photograph: John Manning)

In the EEC chair: 2

Jobs package is rolling

If you wanted to make a bicycle, let alone a treaty, you would not start with an Englishman, an Irishman and an Italian. But that is the combination responsible for one of the most effective steps forward during Britain's six months setting the Community agenda—a switch from protecting the rights of those with jobs to doing something for those who have no job.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General and No 2 to the Secretary of State for Employment, Lord Young of Grafton, has proved one of the most adept players of the European game.

The commission took the best part of five years developing directives towards action to help 16 million unemployed in Europe. Other Common Market countries during their six-month presidencies have gone for brief gimmicks which have won headlines at home and been forgotten in European terms, once their six months were over.

Mr Clarke's way round that has been to go for a rolling programme agreed in advance with others that will take it further when they are in the driving seat. By ensuring that the programme does not bear an exclusive "made in Britain" label he has made it less likely to be scuppered later by a country temporarily at odds with us or looking for a trade-off.

In the second of three articles assessing Britain's six-month term of office, Robin Oakley, Political Editor, examines the progress in creating new jobs.

Mr Clarke agreed with his EEC counterparts, Gianni de Michelis and Ruairi Quinn, a programme of action for labour market initiatives. He took the EEC Labour Council to Edinburgh to launch the scheme in a memorable setting. He won the agreement of the Danes, who take over the Common Market presidency next July, to continue pressing for action when their turn comes.

The plan, entitled *Employment Growth into the 1990s: A Strategy for the Labour Market*, concentrates on promoting enterprise, creating more flexible employment patterns, establishing better training and tackling long-term unemployment.

The document pointed to deficiencies in the working of the labour market in Europe, notably lack of mobility, barriers to entry, limitations on part-time working, over-bureaucratic management and excessive administrative rules.

In tune with the European drive for a fully liberalized internal market by 1992 and the British Government's belief in deregulation, it called for less emphasis on the

maintenance of outdated employment protections and for expenditure from the social fund to boost job creation instead.

Among more than 40 specific recommendations it calls on member states to simplify regulations to help the setting up of more one-man businesses, to encourage the young to try self-employment and to provide more low-cost starter accommodation.

It calls for schemes for big firms to help small ones. It also seeks social fund support for introducing new technology into small companies.

It calls for the removal of obstacles to increasing part-time work and for more sharing of information on pensions and social security arrangements.

Mr Clarke and his colleagues won unanimous support at Edinburgh and he went to Strasbourg to plead the cause before the European Parliament. The Common Market has agreed that in future new Community directives will be issued only when they tend to create new jobs rather than destroy them.

The Anglo-Italian-Irish package has been drafted into a resolution for an employment council meeting this month, which will turn the Edinburgh strategy into a programme of work to produce practical results over the next two years.

Tomorrow: Battle in the air

Girl wins £375,000 damages

Jennifer Foreman, aged nine, was awarded £375,000 damages in the High Court yesterday for injuries suffered before she was born.

Her parents, Mr Nigel Foreman and Mrs Denise Foreman, of Reedman Road, Long Eaton, Sawley, Nottinghamshire, claimed that negligence during ante-natal care caused the girl to be born prematurely with cerebral palsy.

It has left her spastic and with a lack of co-ordination. Her intellect is not affected and she goes to a normal school. The Nottingham Health Authority, responsible for The City Hospital where she was born in October 1977, denied responsibility.

Mr Justice Michael Davies, approving the award, said that it was "living in cloud cuckoo land" to say that there was not the likelihood of judgement being found against the authority.

£40,000 of the award goes to Mr Foreman to cover costs already spent on caring for the girl.

Mrs Foreman accepted £24,000 in settlement of her claim against the health authority for the anxiety and distress of an early birth and the discovery of her daughter's condition.

● Mrs Margaret Norris, a hotel manageress, and her husband Mr Albert Norris, of Western Close, Penton Park, Chertsey, Surrey, won £135,000 damages in the High Court yesterday for injuries sustained in a car crash which led to the couple's losing their jobs and their home.

Aids virus blamed on comet

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

The global epidemic of Aids may have been brought to Earth from outer space by a passing comet, according to two scientists.

The acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus may have been spread in rainfall contaminated by the comet, Sir Fred Hoyle and Professor Chandra Wickramasinghe, of University College, Cardiff, said yesterday.

Both researchers conceded that their theory is routinely dismissed by leading specialists. But they have argued for several years that bacteria and viruses come from outer space.

"Epidemics are driven by pathogens that have their ultimate origin in space," they said. "The body of evidence that supports this contention is, in our view, overwhelming, but denials of fact have been equally strong."

Sir Fred and Professor Wickramasinghe contend that the Aids infection was spread by contaminated rainwater entering the human body through cuts in the feet in the "mainly barefoot populations" of the Third World, and then transmitted through human contact.

Outbreaks of Legionnaires' Disease, influenza and meningitis may also have their origins in outer space, according to the two scientists.

They said there should be rigorous and continuous microbiological surveillance of rainwater around the world.

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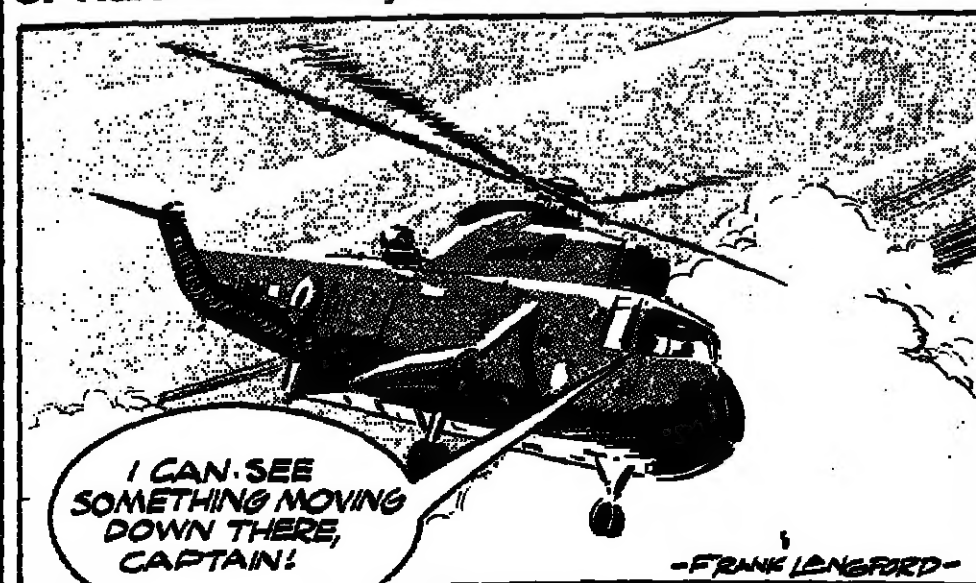
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Parkinson's Disease

One out of every 100 people born today will contract this disabling disease in their lifetime. Some will be famous, most will not. It strikes men and women everywhere.

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WORLD SUMMARY

Cary Grant ruled against a funeral

Los Angeles — While the world mourned the death of Bristol's most famous citizen, Cary Grant, friends were shocked by news yesterday that the man who lived privately for the last 20 years of his life had decided that his body be cremated and no funeral service be held (Ivor Davis writes).

The body of the 82-year-old actor, who suffered a fatal stroke only hours before he was due on stage in a small town in Iowa to talk about his life and career, was flown back to Hollywood on Sunday in a private jet.

Ms Judy Quinn, a family friend and spokeswoman for Grant's widow, Barbara, said it was too early to say whether there would be a memorial service although the actor's Hollywood friends — including Jane Stewart, director Blake Edwards, Buddy Rogers and Frank Sinatra — said that they may organize one for his many friends.

Scores of fellow thespians have paid tribute. In a statement from Air Force 1, President Reagan said that Grant's "elegance and wit and charm will endure forever on film and in our hearts".

Camp battles rage on

Beirut — Shia Muslim militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas fought continuously yesterday in two refugee camps in Beirut and around a strategic village east of Sidon. Police said at least 46 people were killed and about 100 were wounded (Jean Carlos Goussac writes).

Witnesses said Amal struck the Chatila and the Bourj el-Barajneh refugee camps with tankfire and mortars. The attack drew barrages of rockets from Palestinian positions amid the ruins of the shantytowns.

Attempts to arrange a truce called by Syria and supported by Libya and Iran have failed to put an end to the violence which, according to semi-official figures, has claimed nearly 500 lives so far.

Ban on marches

Jerusalem (Reuters) — Mr David Kraus, the Israeli Police Commissioner, said yesterday that the police would prohibit demonstrations by Arabs and Jews in the Old City after the most violent anti-Arab protests there in years. Only Christians holding religious processions for the Christmas holiday will be exempt.

Extremist Jews have stoned Arabs, set fire to their homes and smashed their car windows since a Jewish seminary student was stabbed to death in the Old City on November 15.

Pay strike hits ships

Athens (Reuters) — About 2,000 ships were affected yesterday when Greek seamen throughout the world began a 48-hour strike over pay, their trade union said.

They are demanding arrangements for pay that would effectively give them an increase in defiance of a government wage freeze, increased social security cover and extension of the area of the Gulf classified as a war zone.

Officials said the strike would cause most vessels with Greek crews to come to a 48-hour standstill if they were in port.

'Back ceasefire' call

Manila — Mr Rafael Udo, the new Defence Minister of the Philippines, called his generals together yesterday to urge them to honour the ceasefire with the communist New People's Army (David Watts writes).

He said that the ceasefire experiment must be given every chance to succeed. The Communist Party has said that the 60-day period is not sufficient for real negotiations.

Labour leader

Warsaw (Reuters) — Poland's new post-Solidarity trade unions ended a five-day congress by re-electing Mr Alfred Miodowicz (right), a Communist Party Politburo member, as their leader and criticizing the Government's economic policies.

Mr Miodowicz defeated his only challenger, Mr Jan Malinowski, by 879 votes to 159, but a third of the 1,500 delegates to the conference abstained from voting.

King shows mercy

Bangkok — One of Thailand's best-known communists, who has been under sentence of death for 10 months, was reprieved yesterday by King Bhumibol. He now faces life imprisonment (Neil Kelly writes).

Sarachai Sae Das, aged 44, was sentenced to death last January for the murder of a police officer during a train hold-up in the south Thailand eight years ago.

Sarachai always pleaded not guilty, claiming that a person on the government side had killed the police captain so as to incriminate him.

'Time' magazine interview
Reagan unrepentant on Iran affair

From Michael Binyon, Washington

In his first public remarks on the Iran affair since the disclosure last Tuesday of the Contra connection, Mr Reagan insisted he would follow the same policy again, and bitterly attacked the US media for its coverage of the issue.

In an interview with *Time* magazine, published yesterday, he was angry and unrepentant. He called the uproar "belting bloodletting", confined to the political gossip inside Washington's ring road. And he added: "The frenzy in the Congress is not unusual for them. This will not paralyze the Government. It will make it more difficult for me, yes. But I still would have risked it."

"Frankly, I believe that as the truth comes out, people will see what we were trying to do was right. I'm not going to back off. I'm not going to crawl into a hole. I'm going to go forward. I have a lot of things to do in this job."

His remarks have appalled many senior Republicans, who have been urging the President to admit the Iran policy was a mistake and to co-operate with Congress in investigating the affair.

Mr Reagan insisted on his return from California on Sunday that "we're going to get to the bottom of this". But White House aides have reacted coolly to Senator Dole's call for a special session of Congress to appoint a joint committee to investigate the entire affair. Congress is not due to return until January.

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The President, Mrs Reagan and the family dog Rex arriving at the White House yesterday.

Weinberger to soothe allies

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, will begin a visit to Europe and Morocco this week for talks expected to be dominated by US arms control policies and the Iran fiasco.

The main purpose of his eight-day visit is to attend the regular annual meeting in Brussels of Nato defence ministers. But he will also visit Paris and London in an attempt to allay allied concerns after the Reykjavik summit meeting and the US abandonment last week of the Salt 2 arms treaty, both of which have been criticized strongly by the Western allies.

He will make a side-trip to Morocco on Friday, the first by a senior US official since 1984. The talks, planned before the Iran fiasco, are intended to improve relations and to express to King Hassan Washington's satisfaction

with Morocco's break in its links with Libya and its recent direct talks with Israel.

After Morocco signed a treaty with Libya in August 1984, US military aid dropped from roughly \$90 million a year to an estimated \$35 million this year. Mr Weinberger is ready to open talks with King Hassan on increasing aid, but has no figure in mind and will consult with President Reagan, officials here said.

He will probably be closely questioned, both in Rabat and by the western allies, about the US arms shipments to Iran. But he is unlikely to be able to add to the disclosures, as he was opposed to the shipments from the start and was apparently unaware of the diversion of funds to the Contras in Nicaragua. The thrust of his message, however, will be that US foreign policy and arms

control efforts have not been paralysed by the scandal.

The consultations at the Nato defence planning committee are more likely to centre on arms control, arms co-operation projects, President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative and the need for Nato countries to increase their spending on conventional defence.

Allied leaders will want an assurance of better consultations before the US engages in such arms bargaining as took place at Reykjavik. But there is a realization both here and in Brussels that for the moment further movement in arms control talks with Moscow does not look likely.

The allies are not likely to argue again about the US violation of the Salt treaty. They made strong representations to Washington in the summer, and believe that issue has now been lost.

Worshippers at a lucky temple

Taiwan maintains spirit of Old China

From Robert Gieves, Sanchih, Taiwan

At 1am on a rainy Sunday more than 1,000 Taiwanese, among them many prostitutes and gamblers as well as middle-class parents and their children, can be found worshipping at an obscure temple 30 miles from Taipei, near the village of Sanchih on Taiwan's north-west coast.

The Eighteen Gods Temple, known locally as the "Dog Temple", is wrapped in plastic sheets stretched across wooden slabs to keep out the wintry weather.

According to popular legend, a cargo vessel's crew died in a violent sea storm near here 150 years ago. The only survivor was the ship's dog. During the crew's mass burial ceremony he jumped into the pit to be with his masters and was buried alive with them.

Today the temple is supposed to bring good luck, especially in matters related to the acquisition of money.

Gamblers and prostitutes are said to be particularly favoured if they appeal directly to the dog. But the temple's powers are available only between 11 pm and 3 am.

Inside the temple, vendors sell flowers, joss sticks, food and trinkets to worshippers who place the items on an altar adorned with ceramic dogs and Chinese saints. Eye-stinging clouds of incense waft over the praying crowds.

Outside, policemen direct traffic, snarled at the entrance, to a car park containing scores of food stalls, clothing shops and airgun shooting galleries. Cooked squid on a stick and fried chickens with their heads intact are two culinary favourites.

Such scenes cannot be found on the mainland, where temples stand largely unused and in need of extensive repair. Their neglect is in part the legacy of China's Cultural Revolution of 1967-76, when an attempt was made to suppress all vestiges of the past, including religion.

It is also the result of 37 years of socialist control that has decreed that religious activities are unproductive and therefore unnecessary.

Taiwan, unfettered by similar ideology, has continued to maintain many of the cultural traditions inherited from pre-1949 China. Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism, which are being revived in halting fashion on the mainland, have strong followings on Taiwan.

Temples of all kinds abound here, from alleyway altars to large structures with grounds that cover several acres.

Chinese calligraphy, painting, ceramics and opera are avidly studied on the island, especially among young people. Even the preparation of Chinese food is pursued as an

art form, and in many cases the basic ingredients found in Taiwan surpass those that go in to making mainland dishes.

Moreover, most of the artistic heritage of China is housed today in Taipei's National Palace Museum. Peking may have the Forbidden City of China's emperors, but the National Palace Museum contains more than 600,000 paintings, porcelains, bronzes, tapestries and books, among other objects, dating from the Song Dynasty (960-1279) to 1911, that the Kuomintang spirited out of Peking before 1949.

Unlike the mainland, which announced the elimination of prostitution many years ago, the pursuit of pleasure appears to be thriving in Taipei.

Night clubs, gambling houses, wine bars, discos and

Mr Hsu Hsin-liang, the dissident seeking to return to Taiwan after seven years in the United States, and 10 supporters barred from entering Taipei at the weekend are to make another attempt by air (AFP reports from Hong Kong).

Mr Steve Chung, of the Democratic Progressive Party of Taiwan, refused to say when the attempt would be made, fearing publicity. "Every time we have openly discussed our plans, the flights became inexplicably fully booked," Mr Hsu wants to return for elections this weekend, but Taiwan authorities say they will arrest him on subversion charges.

Japanese-style "love hotels" proliferate in the downtown area and one section of the Taipei telephone book is devoted to "girlie bars". Prostitution is also legal here, exactly as it was in old China. Despite Taiwan's social and cultural advantages, the allure of the mainland remains strong. Even without direct travel or mail and telephone links to the mainland, many Taiwanese, including senior Kuomintang officials, have returned to the mainland to visit ancestral homes and their relatives.

It is this powerful attachment to the concept of one China that Peking is counting on in its efforts to persuade Taipei to rejoin the mainland. Still, Peking, in its drive to modernize its economy, could learn much from Taipei entrepreneurs. The family which runs the Dog Temple last year opened a bigger temple five miles down the road.

It receives many of the foreign tourist buses from Taipei during the summer months when the original temple is overcrowded with native visitors.

Soft drinks are a soft touch at Sainsbury's.



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Kinnock fails to persuade America

From Moshin Ali
Washington

The Washington Post yesterday said that Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, as unlikely to succeed in persuading Americans that a Britain divesting itself of nuclear arms would remain a stable ally and a deterrent to Soviet adventuring.

In an editorial on Mr Kinnock's US tour, the newspaper noted that his party had pledged to ban from Britain and America, both British and American, if it comes to power in the next election.

It observed that if Britain ruled out all nuclear weapons the United States would not respond by retreating into isolationism, as some Europeans fear, or by pulling home all its troops from Europe. But a Britain had begun to think of itself as a small country, like Denmark or New Zealand.

The editorial said that the US had the military power to protect Europe as long as it had allies there.

If Britain refused to share the responsibility for the West's nuclear defence and the world's nuclear peace, Nato would not instantly tumble. But in the absence of the United States' closest European friend the job of maintaining that balance would be more disagreeable.

The newspaper said that Mr Kinnock was mistaken in thinking that, at least in the short run, nothing very dramatic would happen if he came to power and converted Labour's promises. But he would be quite wrong to assume that a Britain moving towards unilateral nuclear disarmament would mean a less or more stable Europe.

It also said that Mr Kinnock would argue that as a Labour prime minister he would cancel the Conservative plan for new Trident missile submarines and would use the money to augment British conventional forces.

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res, Sauchih, Taiwan

art form, and in many cases the basic ingredients found in Taiwan cuisine, those that are to making mainland dishes.

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Unlike the mainland, which announced the elimination of prostitution many years ago, the pursuit of pleasure appears to be thriving in Taipei.

Night clubs, gambling dens, wine bars, show up

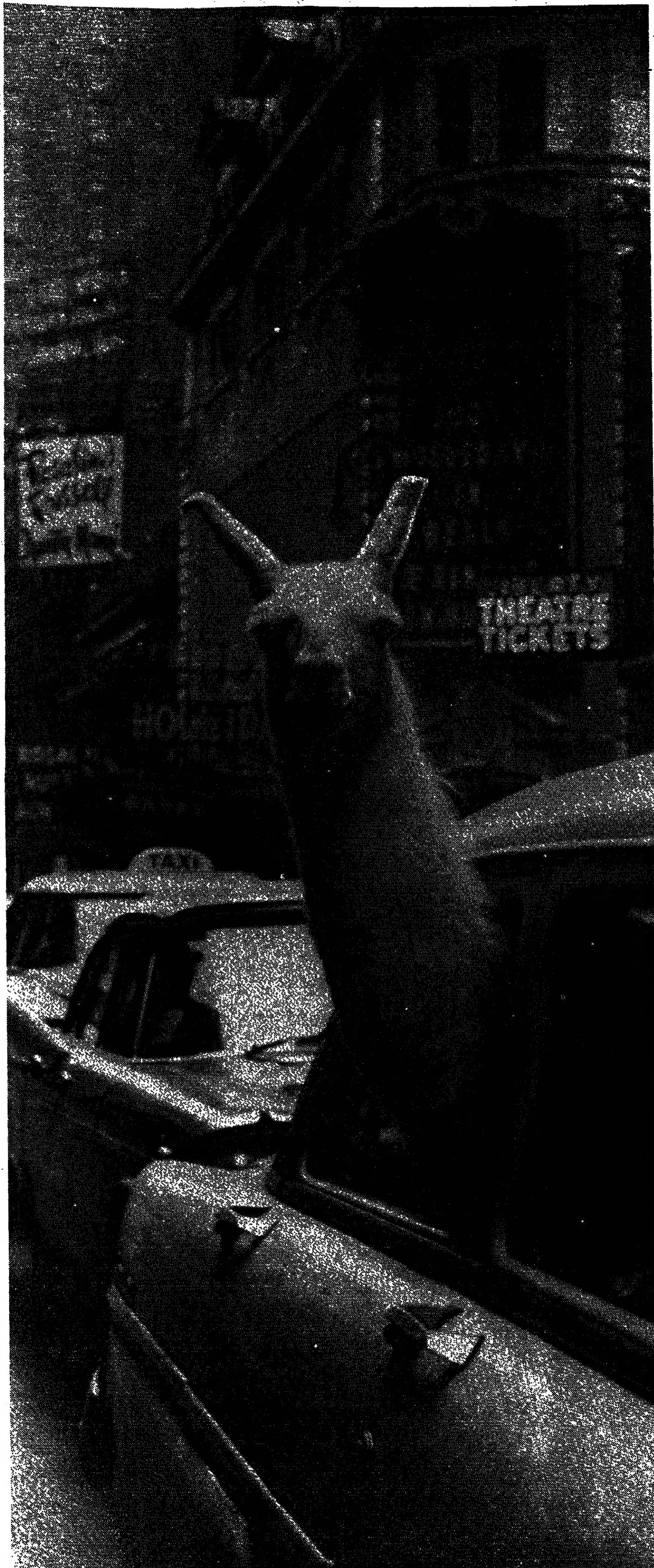
Mr Hsu Hsiang-shan, a former rat secretary in the Kuomintang, was after World War II, United States, and many others turned from military careers at the war's end to other professions.

Mr Steve Chang, a Democrat, said that the Kuomintang of Taiwan, which made the decision to stay in Taiwan, was a "discarded" group, and became a "discarded" group. Mr Hsu Hsiang-shan, a former rat secretary in the Kuomintang, was after World War II, United States, and many others turned from military careers at the war's end to other professions.

Japanese-style houses proliferate in the downtown area and one sees a lot of Taipei telephone boxes, which are "purple" in color. The situation is also very different as it was in the past. Despite Taiwan's lack of cultural advantages, the island has a strong, even a vibrant, spirit of self-reliance and a sense of the mainland's loss. Taiwanese, including those who have returned from the mainland, are turned to the mainland's cultural heritage and its values.

It is this powerful sense of the mainland's loss that has led to the Kuomintang's efforts to maintain its identity in Taiwan. The Kuomintang's efforts to maintain its identity in Taiwan are a testament to its commitment to the mainland's cultural heritage and its values.

PHOTO: INGE HOBART/AGF



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Pretoria's rejection of Natal scheme hits negotiated peace hopes

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government's brusque rejection of the qualified majority rule proposed for Natal by an all-race constitutional conference appears to have slammed the door on the last hopes of a negotiated solution to racial conflict.

Pretoria's response coincided with the publication yesterday of an opinion poll showing that 74 per cent of urban blacks would prefer to end apartheid by negotiation rather than violence, and that three out of four favoured a multi-racial form of government over an all-black one.

The leader of the ruling National Party in Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, who is also the Minister of Home Affairs, said on Sunday that the proposals of the so-called Natal *indaba* failed to give adequate protection to minority rights and would mean black domination.

This was irreconcilable with the Government's requirement that there must be "effective and equal power-sharing" between the different race groups, Mr Botha said. He also accused *indaba* organizers of forcing the conference to a vote instead of trying to achieve consensus.

Of the 35 voting delegations at the conference, 24 voted in

favour and two against — the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, representing white Afrikaner business and cultural organizations respectively.

Three delegations — the Afrikaner and English chambers of commerce in Durban, and Solidarity, an Indian political party — are still

considering their positions. Professor Desmond Clarence, the chairman of the *indaba* and a former head of Natal University, said at a press conference in Durban yesterday that Mr Botha had misrepresented the proposals in contending that they did not provide for power-sharing — "the very thing we have been talking about for the past eight months".

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the secretary-general of the conservative Zulu-dominated Inkatha organization, the most important black participant in the conference, said that an opportunity like that offered

by the conference was unlikely to arise again and he urged the Government to reconsider.

Some observers suggested that Pretoria's swift rejection, coupled with the shelving last week of a report on the Group Areas Act, which would have recommended relaxing segregation of residential areas, should be seen against the background of a possible white general election early next year.

According to this argument, Pretoria cannot afford to give pre-poll assurances to far-right political parties which have been gaining in strength since the Government embarked on its cautious dismantling of parts of the apartheid apparatus.

The *indaba's* proposals would seem, however, to present more fundamental problems for Pretoria than considerations of electoral tactics. Mr Botha, on Sunday night, went further than previous government statements in defining Pretoria's aim as "equal power-sharing".

But he also made it clear that no constitutional model which made any concession whatever to the principle of majority rule — as the Natal option clearly does — would be acceptable.

Leading article, page 17

The indaba model for power sharing

The ingenious constitutional model for Natal rejected by Pretoria provides for a two-chamber legislature with wide powers, a provincial governor, a prime minister and 10-man cabinet, a Bill of Rights, an independent judiciary, and cultural councils to protect cultural rights.

Legislature: The first chamber would have 100 seats, elected by universal suffrage. There would be 66 constituency seats and 34 list seats. A party would get the same proportion of seats as its share of the vote.

In the second chamber of 50 seats, black African, Afrikaner, Asian and English "background groups" would be allocated 10 seats each. There would be also 10 seats for a "South African group" for voters who reject any label.

Legislative procedure: All laws would have to be passed by a majority of both chambers. Laws affecting linguistic, cultural or religious rights would need a majority of the background group representatives concerned.

Prime minister and cabinet: The prime minister would be the leader of the party, or coalition of parties, which won an overall majority in the first chamber. He would choose half the cabinet. The other half would be chosen by an electoral college consisting of all members of both houses.

Soweto wall 'for road safety'



South African authorities deny that the concrete fence, above, is intended to enclose residents in the huge, sprawling black township of Soweto (Reuters reports). Mr Malcolm Mitchell, director of roads in the Transport Department, said the fence was being built to prevent pedestrians crossing a highway near Soweto, and would be no longer than 3.5 miles when complete. Johannesburg's *Star* newspaper suggested that Pretoria was building a "Berlin Wall".

27th Chess Olympiad

Rooks and knights in sandy splendour

From Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent, Dubai

Dubai is a curious location for the 27th Chess Olympiad. There is some water, a lot of sand and dotted around the landscape are some fabulously luxurious office towers, exhibition centres and hotels.

These have been utilized as venues and residences for the 1,000-plus chess-players and officials who have congregated for the Olympics and the international Congress.

Dubai streets and highways are lined with towering plywood chess-pieces. Statues and pictures of camels bearing howdah-like-rooks have sprouted, and every day a mechanized cavalcade of huge chess-piece floats parades through the city, each night choosing a different expanse of sand on which to park.

From a distance it appears that some fantastic giant chess game is being played in the heart of the municipality.

The English team has flourished in this remarkable environment. Under the experienced captaincy of David Anderson, squad leader since 1972, they scored brilliantly against such teams as the US, Hungary and Yugoslavia (all matches won 2½-1½), drew 2-2 with the USSR, and only a shock 3½-½ defeat by Spain placed Britain's gold medal prospect in jeopardy.

The US also performed exceptionally, but somehow the showbiz razzamatazz appeared to have exerted an adverse effect on the normally staid and solidly academic Soviet side.

With rounds to go they were trailing badly, but the sudden arrival of the new USSR President of the Chess Federation, Mr Alex Chikvaidze, a jovial 50-year-old with perfect English, put new heart into the hesitant Muscovite horde. Doubtless he brought with him some pressing inducement for the team to accelerate its performance upwards.

No Arab nation had previously held such an immense

sporting event as this Chess Olympiad. The reason is simple — the Olympics, by their very nature, tend to include invitations to Israel.

Yet, paradoxically, by a decision of Fide (the World Chess Federation) taken in 1984 in Greece, birthplace of the Olympic ideal, Israel was excluded. Once the question had been swept under the carpet, the gates were opened for Dubai to put on a show to stun the world.

The first problem was to persuade the world to attend. Norway, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark immediately announced a boycott over Israel's exclusion and a fierce debate over the morality of ejecting a member-state in good standing involved many other federations.

With weeks to go before the starting date, no attendance records were due to be broken. But a brilliant and generous stroke saved the day for those who wanted to use chess to plant Dubai firmly on the international map.

By offering \$1 million (£714,000) for free air tickets to those who were reluctant or experiencing difficulties, the Dubai Government boosted the number of countries represented by teams or delegates to 120 — an all-time record.

It is not surprisingly reported that the final budget for this Olympiad has now exceeded initial calculations by some 300 per cent.

The gesture was splendid, but the means of selection of the beneficiaries was open to some doubt. Why, for example, pay the full travel costs of Argentina, Italy, Spain, the Philippines and Greece, but refuse to subsidize Brazil, Wales, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong, or Bermuda?

Fide has often been accused of autocratic decision-making and here was a perfect case where selection by a committee meeting in open deliberation would have been an ideal way of avoiding criticism.



Garry Kasparov, the Soviet world champion, agonizing over a move against his final Polish opponent yesterday.

WHO acts to contain yellow fever epidemic

By Nicholas Beeston

The World Health Organization yesterday was confident that it could contain a yellow fever epidemic in Nigeria, which has claimed at least 476 lives, most of them rise further when statistics cover states.

A spokesman in Lagos said the organization, working with the Nigerian Government, was mounting a huge campaign initially to vaccinate two million people against the disease.

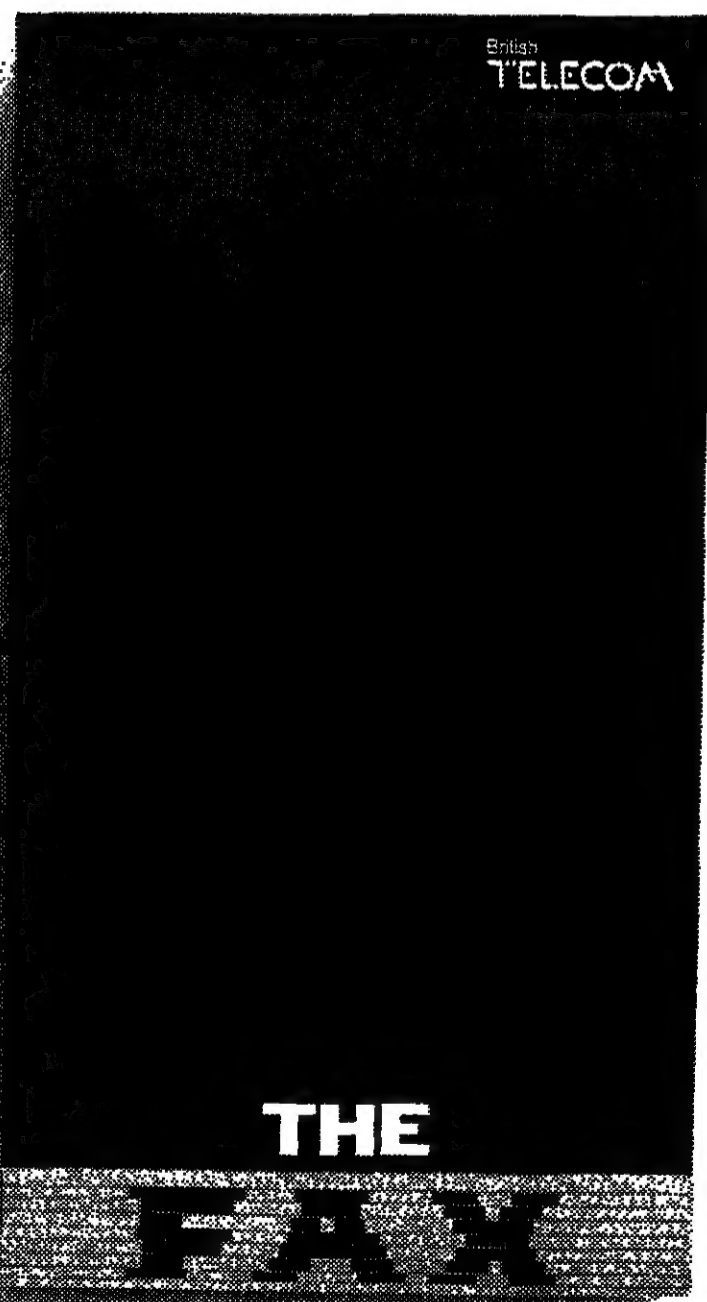
It is believed that up to eight million people are at risk in the states of Benue, Cross River, Anambra and Imo, and that neighbouring Cameroon is also threatened.

The outbreak of the disease in September has doubled the normal yellow fever fatality rate of 5 per cent, and it is feared that the death toll may become available from the more remote regions.

Visitors to Nigeria are not at risk, according to the organization, as vaccination is obligatory for all people entering the country.

The latest yellow fever epidemic, spread by mosquitoes from monkeys, is thought to have broken out because of development in Nigeria's rain forests which brought man and monkey into closer contact.

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The MI5 case

Whitlam discloses agency's plot to kill Eoka leader

From Stephen Taylor
Sydney

Mr Gough Whitlam, former Australian Prime Minister, told the MI5 book hearing yesterday that it would be in Australia's interests for allegations of wrongdoing by British security services to be made public.

This was because publication would draw attention to the fact that the Australian security services no longer engaged in such practices, he added.

Appearing as a witness on behalf of Mr Peter Wright, and the Australian Heinemann Publishing Company, Mr Whitlam said also that he had read the manuscript which Whitehall was trying to have suppressed, and did not believe it could prejudice Australian security operations.

He indicated, however, that in addition to more familiar allegations of MI5 "dirty tricks" believed to be in the book, it contained information of a plan to assassinate General George Grivas, the Eoka Cypriot commander.

Evidence yesterday put into sharp focus that, in pleading a national security interest, Whitehall needs to show to the New South Wales Supreme Court a connection with Australia's interests. At one point, Mr Justice Powell said: "I am interested in the national security interests of the United Kingdom only insofar as they bear on the national security of Australia."

On that question, Mr Whitlam's evidence as Labor Prime Minister from 1972 to 1975, was in ironic contrast to that offered by the present

Labor Administration of Mr Bob Hawke.

Earlier in the day, Mr Michael Codd, the Cabinet Secretary and Canberra's equivalent to Sir Robert Armstrong, whose evidence has dominated the proceedings so far, supported Whitehall's case that publication would diminish the confidence placed in British Security services by their Australian equivalents.

Mr Whitlam said that soon after he came to power in 1972 he had ordered a shake-up of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), which had been modelled along the same lines as MI5 and had kept under surveillance "trade unions, intellectuals, and political parties".

"Before that time, ASIO operated in the same way as MI5. It would operate in breach of the law," Mr Whitlam said. It would burgle and bug diplomatic premises. Indeed, he indicated, it had once done so in Canberra at MI5's behest, but the "other side" had developed a device to block the bug which was already obsolete.

Additionally, he said, ASIO would watch migrant groups and would infiltrate political parties.

That had not happened, to his knowledge, since 1972, he added. "MI5 may have a licence to break the law, ASIO does not have. No one is licensed to break the law in this country."

So far as Mr Wright's book was concerned, he said, it was right for the Australian public to know that governments in Canberra did not co-operate with such activities.

He added: "Australia's security services should not be condoning breaches of the law by the security services of any power, however historically or contemporaneously close to us."

The importance of intelligence links between Britain and Australia was anyway less than it had been. The main intelligence-sharing relationship was with the United States. That with Britain was smaller and diminishing as a result of the lessening of British power and its withdrawal from the Pacific.

There was nothing in Mr Wright's book, he said, which bore on modern methods of countering terrorism. In one of the few instances in which it touched on such activity, Mr Whitlam said there were people in Australia who might describe those characterized as terrorists as freedom fighters.

"You are referring to the national insurgency in Cyprus?" he was asked by Mr Malcolm Turnbull, counsel for Mr Wright.

"Yes, the preparations to assassinate Grivas, who was of course the hero of compatriots now resident in Australia," Mr Whitlam said.

Mr Codd, on the other

hand, said the Hawke Government believed generally that publication could damage national security. The book described techniques and operations, which, if made public, could diminish confidence in MI5's ability to protect secret information.

Canberra's submission had been made late because its attention had only been drawn to the case in August. The matter had been considered by the Security Cabinet, which consists of Mr Hawke and an inner circle of five ministers.

Mr Codd referred to one principal Australian concern — that ASIO may have been compromised from its creation in 1948 if, as Mr Wright maintains, Sir Roger Hollis, the former Director-General of MI5, was a Soviet double-agent.

Sir Roger advised on the structure of ASIO when it was formed, but his involvement otherwise was "tenuous", Mr Codd said. Sir Roger had taken no part in recruiting.

Sir Robert Armstrong's cross-examination is expected to continue this morning after a ruling by the judge on whether confidential papers produced for his inspection by Whitehall ought to be shown to Mr Turnbull.



Police escorting Mr Frank Foerster, aged 24, a West German, into a Malaysian court. He is the first foreigner to face hashish trafficking charges which carry the death sentence.

Four more killed in Punjab violence

Delhi (AP) — The deaths of four more people in the Punjab yesterday at the hands of Sikh militants prompted calls in Parliament for the sacking of the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala.

Police fired into the air and used tear gas yesterday to disperse 3,000 rioters protesting against the killing on Sunday of 24 Hindus in the Punjab's bloodiest Sikh terrorist attack.

The Khalistan Liberation Force claimed responsibility for the killings. Police said at least five people were injured and about 425 people arrested in and around the capital yesterday, including 300 who courted arrest in Mahatma Gandhi's tradition of non-violent protest.

Police said 25 people were arrested when a mob of about 3,000 blocked a highway on the fringe of the city and that another 100 were picked up in south Delhi as protesters tried to stop buses.

"There is a lot of tension in the city, but we are keeping a watch on things," said Mr Ved Marwah, the Delhi Police Commissioner, who has banned public gatherings.

Police said 24 Hindus were killed and eight wounded in an attack on Sunday night by four gunmen near Khudda in Hoshiarpur district, about 217 miles north-west of Delhi.

Downpour finale to long papal tour

Victoria, Seychelles (AP) — The Pope completed the longest pastoral pilgrimage of his papacy yesterday with a rain-drenched 5½-hour stop in the Seychelles, where he made a plea for the sanctity of marriage and the family.

In a homily at an open-air mass under a steady drizzle he called close-knit family ties

"an irreplaceable treasure" which kept the fabric of society from unravelling.

The sermon, delivered in French, was the last of a journey to the South Pacific covering six nations in two weeks.

After a short private meeting at the official residence of President René, the Pontiff

left for Rome.

The tropical downpour had begun as his Qantas jet flew into the Indian Ocean archipelago from Australia.

But despite the wet tarmac, he knelt and kissed the ground before being greeted by church leaders and President René, who once studied for the priesthood.

Lange says SIS not compromised

From Richard Long, Wellington

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, yesterday entered the row over former MI5 chief Sir Roger Hollis, saying he was "solely unimpressed" with claims that the man who helped establish Australia's and New Zealand's security organisations had been a Russian spy.

Mr Lange, who as Prime Minister is the Minister in Charge of the Security Intelligence Service (SIS), raised out the possibility of it being compromised, saying that if this had been the case then it

would not have had the list of successes which it had, including the 1980 expulsion of the Soviet ambassador, Mr Veselovskiy, for passing secrets to the Moscow-aligned Socialist Unity Party in an Auckland motel.

"If the New Zealand SIS had been at the disposition of Moscow, it would certainly have rewarded its paymasters very badly indeed," Mr Lange admitted, however, that he was not aware of the degree of Sir Roger's involvement in establishing the New Zealand service after assisting with the establishment of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation. Sir Roger had advised on the setting up of his New Zealand counterpart, the SIS, in 1957.

The New Zealand author Michael Parker, in his book on the SIS, says that of the original 19 officers in the New Zealand service, seven were said to have been recommended by Sir Roger and were British.

Mr Lange said Sir Roger's involvement had been a long time ago.



Mr Lange: list of New Zealand security successes.

Successor appointed by Ershad

From Ahmed Fazi
Dhaka

Three weeks after he lifted martial law, President Ershad of Bangladesh has moved swiftly to soothe the bruised feelings of the Army and of the ruling Jatiya Party with a midnight reshuffle among his Council of Ministers.

He has brought into the 40-member Cabinet four MPs belonging to the Awami League, the dominant group in the opposition. The Justice Minister, Judge A.K.M. Nurul Islam, was named as Vice-President and successor.

Vice-President Judge A.K.M. Nurul Islam, Prime Minister, Posts & Telecommunications Minister, Miranur Rahman Chowdhury, Deputy prime ministers Moulana Abdur Rahman (Industry), Prof M.A. Matin (Interior), Kazi Zafar Ahmed (Ports, Shipping & River Transport), Relief & Rehabilitation Maj Gen (retd) M. Shamsul Haque, Commerce Maj Gen (retd) M.A. Munem, Co-operatives Shah Moazzem Hossain, Irrigation, Water Development & Flood Control Anisul Islam Mahmud, Fisheries & Livestock Sirajul Hossain Khan, Social Welfare & Women's Affairs Begum & Rabeya Bhuiyan, Energy & Mineral Resources Anwar Hossain, Foreign Affairs Health & Rashid Chowdhury, Salauddin Family Planning, Land Reclamation Chowdhury, A.K.M. Forman & Administration A.K.M. Mayeedul Islam, Agriculture Mirza Ruhul Amin, Religious Affairs Moulana M.A. Mannan, Works Sawfiul Ghani, Textiles Sunil Kumar Gupta, Information Anwar Zahid, Finance Air Sayeeduzzaman, Planning A.K. Vice Marshall (retd) Mahkhondoker, Education Mahbubur Rahman, Jute Zafar, Communications M. Imam, Labour & Motiur Rahman, Labour & Manpower, Abdur Rashid, Without portfolio Maj Gen (retd) Mahmudul Hasan.

Girlfriend caught in escape bid

Hof (AP) — An East German aged 19 escaped to West Germany but his girlfriend apparently was caught by Communist troops during the climb over a boundary fence, West German police said yesterday.

They also said that 13 Polish tourists defected to West Germany during a weekend bus trip to Munich.

Tremor peril

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — Earth tremors in João Câmara, in north-east Brazil, destroyed more than 1,000 homes but caused no deaths.

Trial at last

Penang (Reuters) — Frank Foerster, aged 24, a West German, went on trial after a three-year remand, on a charge of possessing 8oz of cannabis.

Ancient find

Peking (AP) — Chinese archaeologists have found a front tooth and lower jaw of what may be a man who lived 1.8 million years ago.

Record bag

Nairobi (Reuters) — Two Britons, Terry Stevenson and John Fanshawe, have set a record by spotting 342 bird species in 24 hours.

Still bullish

Vienna (Reuters) — Harald, a Czechoslovakian bull, broke a European record by surviving 213 days with a plastic heart.

Correction

General André Kolingba has been elected President of the Central African Republic, not the Ivory Coast as reported from Abidjan yesterday.

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Spending crisis forces Israel to think again on traditional policies

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A profound rethinking of traditional Israeli policies, from social services to defence, is under way by government economic planners who are struggling to find ways to contain spending within the limited resources available next year.

Pierce inter-departmental battles are going on as individual ministries fight to preserve their programmes, while the Treasury is seeking to impose an across-the-board cut of 3.9 per cent, arguing that this is the only way to stop a new inflationary spiral which would wreck all the hard-won achievements of the austerity measures introduced in summer last year.

Among the unpopular options being considered are devaluation, large-scale privatisation and — most controversial of all — a total restructuring of the Army.

The need for cuts is being forced on the Government because without them there seems no chance of avoiding a huge budget deficit in the year ahead. At the same time there is a commitment to pay for full-time soldiers, and of buying too much of the wrong kind of equipment.

The Ministry of Defence, which uses a quarter of all the nation's available resources, has asked for a 10 per cent budget increase. The Treasury is accusing it of waste, of demanding too much pay for full-time soldiers, and of buying too much of the wrong kind of equipment.

The huge cost of the defence budget is giving the more adventurous planners more room for thought. The bulk of the cost goes in running and maintaining a relatively huge standing Army and on the annual reserve training sessions for the entire adult male population under 35.

Mr Moshe Nissim, the Finance Minister, has ruled out any increase in taxes and has been thinking of saving money by further reducing subsidies for basic commodities and exporters.

But the inevitable jump in inflation that this would bring is politically unacceptable to Mr Yitzhak Shamir. He cannot afford to see this happen so soon after his taking over as Prime Minister from Shimon Peres, whose great achievement was in running the Government while inflation was cut from about 450 per cent to about 20 per cent a year.

Mr Shamir cannot allow himself to be branded as the

man who allowed inflation to start again, especially with a general election no more than two years away. If Mr Shamir gets his sums wrong, Mr Peres could try to force an election even sooner.

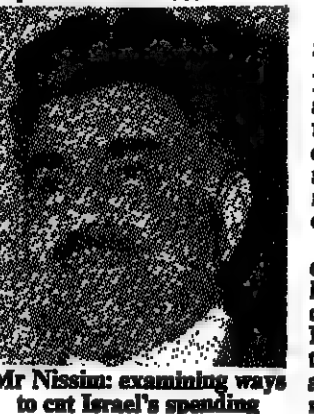
The three big spending ministries are Defence, Health and Education. Significantly, there has already been a great deal of screaming from all three.

The Health Ministry has just asked for about £12 million to provide drugs and essential supplies for the many hospitals it claims are already out of money, even though they are not supposed to receive any new funds until the start of the next fiscal year in April.

The Education Ministry has warned that if cuts are brought in it will have to send all children home from school at 11 in the morning and sack 8,000 teachers.

The Ministry of Defence, which uses a quarter of all the nation's available resources, has asked for a 10 per cent budget increase. The Treasury is accusing it of waste, of demanding too much pay for full-time soldiers, and of buying too much of the wrong kind of equipment.

The huge cost of the defence budget is giving the more adventurous planners more room for thought. The bulk of the cost goes in running and maintaining a relatively huge standing Army and on the annual reserve training sessions for the entire adult male population under 35.



Mr Nissim: examining ways to cut Israel's spending

Although it is almost sacrilegious to mention it in a country where the Army is so revered for its professional dedication and skill, some planners are beginning to argue that it would be better and safer to leave the job of defending Israel to a "smart weapons" system. This would involve enormous capital outlay, but would cost less in the end than paying the upkeep of the Army and maintaining reserves in readiness.

Moreover, it would give a boost to the Israeli technical industries which would be involved in their development and would therefore open export markets. At the same time, such weapons would preserve a qualitative edge over the Arab forces, which have increasingly been buying weaponry so good that it has eroded the difference in fighting ability of the two armies.

Such radical thinking has yet to surface in public debate, but inside the Defence and Economics ministries the discussion is under way. Meanwhile, Mr Shamir has got to find ways of balancing next year's budget.

One idea winning increasing favour is to privatize. Profitable businesses which could attract buyers include the telephone company, Bezek, the Israeli chemical company, and — though a loss-maker — the national airline, El Al. There is even talk of privatizing education.

Least popular of all is the idea of a devaluation, although this has been put forward by the head of the Treasury's budget division, Mr Aaron Fogel. He has argued that this would avoid the need to compensate exporters for the rise in wages and other costs and so save money and reduce demands on the budget.

Mr Shamir, who is no economist, knows that somehow he has to square all these circles. And that if he fails Mr Peres is waiting, ready to go to the country claiming that he alone knows how to run the national economy.



Señor José Benegas, the Socialist candidate hoping to head the Basque Government, giving the "V" for victory sign after his party won 18 seats in the new 75-seat Basque Parliament.

Basque voters divided Coalition talks begin after confused electoral result

From Richard Wigg, Bilbao

Basque politicians yesterday began preparing for negotiations to form a coalition government, made inevitable by a general election revealing that Spain's northern region was more divided politically than ever.

A majority of the Basque people — 71 per cent — turned out at Sunday's election, the highest since 1977 — showed themselves united only in wanting more home rule from Madrid. More than two-thirds of the 75-seat Basque Parliament will be made up by various Basque nationalists.

Against such a background, the Socialists will be best represented, having won 18 seats, one less than they had in the previous Parliament, but nonetheless one more than those held by the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), in power for the past six years.

The scene early yesterday in two Bilbao hotels, from which the Socialists and PNV ran their campaigns, illustrated the complex results. Both were celebrating because the PNV had mustered 18,000 more votes than the Socialists, who took only 22 per cent of the total votes cast but won the most seats. (Proportional representation in the three provinces explains this result.)

If Señor José Benegas, the 38-year-old from San Sebastián and number three in the Socialist Party, can persuade three or even more parties to adopt a benevolent attitude, he is likely to become chief minister by mid-January.

A "Pyrrhic victory" was the judgement on the Socialists' performance by leaders of the Popular Unity (HB), the radical left-wing Basque nationalist coalition and political wing of Eta, which continued an electoral advance by winning

BASQUE ELECTION

Seats won in new Basque Parliament (1984 election in brackets):	
Basque Nationalist Party (PNV)	17 (22)
Basque Solidarity	14 (-)
Popular Unity (HB)	18 (11)
Basque Left	9 (6)
Popular Alliance	2 (7)
Democratic Centre	2 (-)

A prompt resurgence of Eta violence is the Socialists' main worry if they take office, hence Señor Benegas's desire for nationalist support.

The PNV has given itself a fortnight to decide whether to govern in coalition with the Socialists, who got their chance when the Nationalists split two months ago.

Señor Carlos Garaicoechea triumphed with his break-away Basque Solidarity Party, gaining 14 seats.

Whether the PNV declines or not, Señor Benegas needs 20 seats for a majority and must look as well to Señor Garaicoechea, who has set tough terms, and to Señor Juan Bandres, whose Basque Left performed well.

Señor Bandres contends that as both a Basque nationalist and a Socialist, he should be Chief Minister. Offering elections the best prepared programme, his 50 per cent advance in both votes and seats was one of the few positive results on Sunday night.

A resounding defeat was inflicted on the right-wing Popular Alliance, meaning another serious blow for Señor Manuel Fraga. By contrast, Señor Adolfo Suárez's Centre Party enters the Basque parliament for the first time.

Ministers agree to ease EEC trade

From Our Correspondent, Brussels

EEC trade ministers agreed yesterday on a series of long-delayed measures to ease trade between Common Market nations.

It followed an appeal for more speedy decision-making by Mrs Thatcher, who called on EEC governments to drop "thick" and political objections to 12 agreements which have held up for months by one or two countries.

But diplomats said that the Prime Minister's letter was probably less effective than the new pragmatic policy re-

cently espoused by the European Commission and the British presidency which lays down EEC guidelines.

The arrangements leave it to individual countries to make their own regulations on a series of measures, from fire safety in hotels to controls on counterfeit goods.

Although the agreement on fire safety standards is most likely to catch the public eye, diplomats point to agreements on counterfeit goods and on mutually-recognised patent

rights for microchips as the most important economically. Under the new agreement, customs officers can seize goods which they suspect may be counterfeit. They can then be destroyed or disposed of non-commercially so long as they do not re-enter the EEC market or damage the interests of trade mark holders.

The costs of counterfeit goods have been estimated by the European Parliament at more than £40 billion and 100,000 EEC jobs in 1985 alone.

Burgers and pizzas mark Kremlin's new pragmatism

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Soviet viewers were recently treated to a curiously flattering television portrait of a New York branch of McDonald's, complete with fulsome praise for the sizzling hamburgers and a frank admission from the Russian commentator that the Communist state could learn from the standard of service found there.

Coinciding with the news that PepsiCo is negotiating a chain of more than 100 Pizza Hut restaurants in the Soviet Union and Ivestia's report that American diet foods are soon going to be in Moscow stores, the film was further proof that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's economic revolution is also aimed at transforming trading relations with the West.

Reliable estimates predict an increase in his gross debt from western sources from \$28.6 billion (\$20.2 billion) at the end of 1985 to \$53.1 billion by 1990.

The unprecedented series of requests for an entrée into some of the West's main economic forums is also seen as recognition that the structure of Soviet exports is unsatisfactory, being much too heavily oriented towards primary products.

This is one reason behind the announcement that, from January 1, trade with the West will be liberalized with some 90 ministries, agencies and organizations given the right to trade independently.

The reform, which has attracted much interest from westerners frustrated by the red tape of the existing system, has yet to be spelt out in full. It is known that looser control of external trade will be handed to the newly-formed state foreign economics commission.

The main reason for the change of heart is Moscow's new economic pragmatism, reinforced by the collapse in world oil prices, which has drastically worsened Soviet terms of trade and could cost the Kremlin more than \$4 billion (£2.8 billion) this year in export earnings despite some increase in sales. Its current severe shortage of hard currency has been exacerbated by the continuing high costs of coping with the aftermath of the Chernobyl disaster.

The international dimension of the Soviet reform programme has been highlighted by the recent approaches to a number of world financial bodies until recently regarded as anathema to ideologues in the Kremlin.



GORBACHOV'S ECONOMIC REVOLUTION Part 2

They have included the 92-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which in September ceremoniously rebuffed the approach, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Community and the World Bank.

The transformation has been such that US diplomats have coined the phrase "economic détente" to describe it.

Explaining the West's coolness to most of the Kremlin's new advances, Western experts often cite technical reasons stemming from the Communist system. But underlying political factors are considered equally as important and the main block to any rapid rapprochement.

Just as the onset of the Cold War was essentially behind Moscow's failure to join GATT and the IMF when they were set up after the Second World War, Western observers believe that only a dramatic improvement in the East-West climate (which partly failed to emerge from Reykjavik) is likely to favour its membership in the future.

Because of its foreign currency losses, which have led to even greater shortages, the Soviet Union is expected to borrow heavily on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

headed by Mr Vladimir Kamenster.

Since the initial announcement in September, there have been signs of official caution, with the visiting Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Ruud Lubbers, being informed on November 21 that the new scheme would start on a small scale and only expanded if it was a success.

He was told that the two central planks of the experiment would be decentralization and joint ventures with the West.

Although some two dozen joint ventures are already under way with Eastern bloc countries, concerns (mostly combining Soviet capital with East European know-how), the sudden enthusiasm for setting them up with the capitalist West represents a major ideological shift. It is understood that the Soviet participants will insist on retaining a 51 per cent stake.

The Kremlin's new-found willingness for economic ties across the Iron Curtain was earlier displayed by July's surprise agreement to partially honour pre-Russian Revolution bonds held in London. That cleared the way for Soviet bankers to borrow on the London bond market.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CONCERTS

BIRMINGHAM 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

EXHIBITIONS

"Yuletide Gift" An exhibition of selected paintings for the Christmas season.

"The Christmas Story" A series of paintings depicting the birth of Christ.

"The Christmas Story" A series of paintings depicting the birth of Christ.

OPERA & BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

THEATRES

THEATRE OF COMEDY 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

THEATRE OF COMEDY 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

THEATRE OF COMEDY 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

ART GALLERIES

ART GALLERY 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

ART GALLERY 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

ART GALLERY 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

CINEMAS

CINEMA 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

CINEMA 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

CINEMA 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM. **THE SINFONIA** 8.00 PM.

Show-soprano

THE ARTS

Cool views

Phil Cool does a passable impersonation of a Doberman pinscher with shaving cream on its face. Part of the trouble with *Cool It* (BBC1), is that the stand-up comedian uses this same expression for his renderings of Kirk Douglas, David Frost, Boris Karloff, Hattie Greene and the northern comedian of Preston. Only Ronald Reagan (his best) and Pam Ayres ("People think the P is for public") escape his canine grin.

As an impressionist, Mr Cool relies heavily on four letters words and a script lacking in the rib-tickles of subtlety; a script mature with lines like "kids, they're a bit too childish for my liking" and jokes about how the CIA begged Reagan's lavatory because he speaks through his fundament. It is odd this should be so bad since it is written in tandem with Jasper Carrott. Unlike Carrott, though, Mr Cool stands up through the whole show without any recourse to filmed inserts (in which I suspect he would be very good).

In examining the role of women, *A People's War* (C4) - about life on the Home Front

TELEVISION

In the Second World War - took an important, under-explored subject but made it difficult to watch.

Britain was the first country to call up women and until 1939 few married women worked for wages by 1943 seven million women were doing so - in factories, as ARPAs, as part of the land army. To begin with, the recruiting drive painted a rosy world. One film clip showed a girl gazing moon-eyed at a poster, imagining herself driving an open car for some cigar general and then accepting an engagement ring from a wounded man in hospital. The reality was a world of 12-hour shifts and half-pay. Unfortunately, Liz Neeson's programme seemed to go against the grain of what it was discovering. Having learned to stand up for themselves, many of those interviewed had obviously sat down again after the war.

Nicholas Shakespeare

GALLERIES

Musée d'Orsay
Le Triomphe des
mairies
Petit Palais

Louis Süe
Institut Français
d'Architecture

Boucher/Estève/La
France et la Russie
au siècle des lumières
Grand Palais

Of all the museums to appear in this last decade prodigious of museum building, the Musée d'Orsay must have excited the most advance comment and speculation. The very idea of taking Laloux's vast Gare d'Orsay, a masterpiece of Beaux-Arts ironwork redundant and semi-derelict since 1961, and making it into a museum-gallery of 19th-century art and design, was imagination-grabbing. And a number of preliminary exhibitions lifting the veil from now this corner of the museum's vast holdings, now that, whetted the appetite and raised expectations. As did the extraordinary works the museum was buying at auction and privately, notably in Britain, which gave the impression that this was going to be truly a European collection, and not merely French.

Now the Musée d'Orsay is almost ready, bar a few last-minute adjustments, and is to open to the public at the end of the week. And what impression does it make? Astonishing, certainly, but also vaguely disappointing. It may well be that no actual museum could live up to all the expectations aroused. It is possible that, given its terms of reference, it has done the best it can - though that, in detail, seems arguable. First, there is the

matter of its location. The view on entry is stunning. Quite rightly, if the building was to be preserved at all, the integrity of the great arched central hall has been respected: the whole length of the building is laid out as a central avenue lined with sculptures, and the painting galleries within this central area are kept low and unobtrusive to either side. The trouble is that the building dwarfs the art - even very big pieces, like Carpeaux's *La Danse*, removed from the facade of the Opera - and constantly calls attention to itself, for itself. Gae Aulenti, no stranger to museum design, has solved many of the problems with considerable ingenuity, but again, it is an ingenuity of which one is constantly, distractingly aware.

This would not matter so much if the works displayed were more interestingly selected from the museum's vast possibilities, or arranged in a more innovative fashion. To begin with, despite the museum's recent purchasing policy, this remains essentially a collection of 19th-century French art, with just here and there a nod to what was going on elsewhere: a couple of rooms of Viennese, Glasgow and American furniture from the turn of the century, a tiny room of Belgian Symbolist painting, and one solitary room devoted grandly to "Ecoles Etrangères", sticking a couple of Italian Divisionists hard by a single Winslow Homer and just round the corner from a Burne Jones. If a museum is going to be given over more than 90 per cent to national art, it would do better to be overtly a national museum.

More serious still is the opportunity missed to give us what the preview exhibition, which was seen in Brooklyn and Dallas earlier this year, claimed the d'Orsay was going to: "From Courbet to Cézanne: a new 19th Century". All the literature about the museum makes a big point of the changes which have come about in our views of the second half of the 19th century, including the revaluation of Art Nouveau, Symbolism, and even Academic art, with the addi-

tion of photography as a subject for aesthetic study.

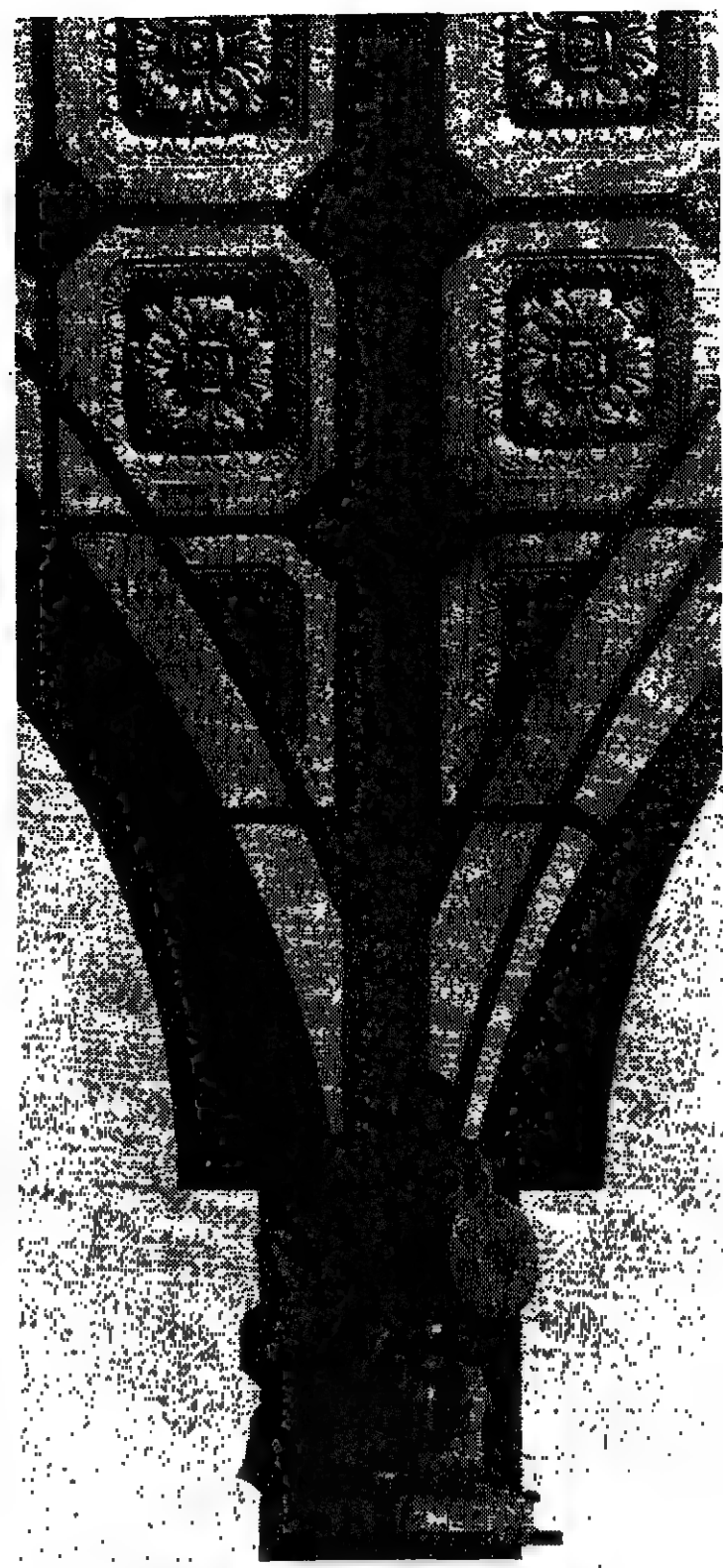
But though the museum does certainly show a lot, particularly in the Academic line, which would, until perhaps 10 years ago have been automatically relegated to basements, there is no attempt whatever at a new synthesis. Impressionists hang with other Impressionists, the Nabis with their own little enclave, and the great works of Courbet are placed in solitary splendour all by themselves at the beginning of the suggested itinerary. Symbolists and Academics still have their own areas, shown, one feels, as phenomena rather than art. Why not do something really innovative and have, say, a gallery for a year, or for five years, and put Monet and Bernard together, or Puvis and Caillebotte? There is just one place where the possibilities inherent in the collection are touched upon in this way, when Moreau and Degas are put in adjacent galleries, with an early Degas historical painting between, as a sort of bridge which suddenly makes one realize that, radically different though these two artists' lines of development were, they did not live in different worlds. It is a pity, too, that the Fine Arts and the Applied Arts are kept pretty rigorously apart, when this seems the ideal opportunity to bring them together.

It is too early to judge how the small temporary exhibitions the museum intends to have will work, since the first eight, though already partially in place, do not open until December 18. It seems a pity that a really wonderful opportunity has been missed, to open the d'Orsay with a splendid show now at the Petit Palais (until January 18), *Le Triomphe des mairies*. This concerns itself with the décor of the Paris mairies between 1870 and 1914, a subject central to the new museum's concerns. And it really does retell one's sensibilities. Though a couple of the painters concerned - Puvis de Chavannes, Carrière, even Chéret - are still current in our thinking about art, most have dropped completely from the official pantheon and the conventional art history. And yet these sketches, brilliantly displayed

next to photographs of the finished works and documentation about the town-halls concerned, the conditions of the competitions and so on, have so much life, vigour and sheer invention, not to speak of the dazzling technique one takes for granted, that we really emerge refreshed, enlightened, and with much wider artistic horizons than when we went in.

Elsewhere in Paris there is a mixed bag of exhibitions, all of them interesting, if only to put one's ideas on their subjects in order (even depressing order). At the Grand Palais there are Boucher (until January 5), Estève (until January 12) and La France et la Russie au siècle des lumières (until February 8). Boucher emerges as decorative and agreeable in ones and twos, but dreadfully monotonous in colours and compositions over the whole career - and not even as titillatingly erotic as famous pictures like *La Belle Orompée* (not included, curiously) might lead one to believe. Estève, though provocative of ecstasies among the few people there when I saw it, seems to be a perfect example of the sort of grand French bad taste which does not (mercifully) travel: his abstracts are colourful, certainly, but quite incoherent unless one regards them as sketches for curtain fabric - and even so. The Russian show is of historical rather than artistic interest: Russian aristocrats abroad getting themselves painted in Paris much as the English did in Rome, minor French artists visiting St Petersburg, and even more minor Russians learning what they could from the visitors.

But there is at the Institut Français d'Architecture a totally beguiling show, easy to overlook, devoted to the architect-decorator Louis Süe, of Süe-et-Mare fame. He designed all kinds of things, from mansions to scent bottles, most notably in the Twenties; his drawings are exquisite, his furniture the fine flower of Art Deco, and the fabrics and fittings have all the delicacy and precision, wit and charm that one associates with France at its best.



Dwarfed by design: self-portrait of Gérôme sculpting *les gladiateurs* by Jean-Léon Gérôme in the Musée d'Orsay

A decade away from The Met is too long a time for a soprano of the calibre of Dame Joan Sutherland.

James Oestreich reports from New York on her welcome back

Show-stopping soprano's return

OPERA

I Puritani
Metropolitan Opera,
New York

In recent years, the absence of Joan Sutherland (which has now reached a full decade) has been cited almost ritually as emblematic of the Metropolitan Opera's failure to secure the world's finest artists on any regular basis. So her return this season to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her debut at the house (as Lucia di Lammermoor, on November 26, 1961), was a signal event indeed, the more so since she recently had to cancel several appearances hereabouts due to an ear problem.

When she came on-stage as Elvira in a revival of Sandro Sequi's 1976 production of Bellini's *I Puritani* (at whose opening she had also sung), she literally stopped the show, touching off an ovation that lasted several minutes. She had no choice but to acknowledge it and leave the stage, so that her husband, Richard Bonynge, could restart the scene in the orchestra.

One does not, of course, look for the bloom and freshness of youth in the performance of a 60-year-old, and Sutherland seemed tentative at the start, her tone somewhat covered. The wanted authority soon returned, however, and she invariably rose to the big moments masterfully. If she by-passed some of the altitudinous challenges, what she attempted she achieved, quite simply as no one else can today. Accustomed to hearing the pitchless swoops that now pass for coloratura, one was struck anew by Sutherland's ability to make meaningful note with virtually every note compassed in a run. From her compassed in a run, and if she regally walked through the youthful role, that seemed good enough at least for this occasion.

Nor was it by default that Sutherland made such an impression, for she was surrounded by as close to an all-star cast as the Met can come these days: Samuel Ramey (Giorgio), Sherrill Milnes



Joan Sutherland as Elvira

(Riccardo), and Salvatore Fisichella (Arturo). The diminutive Fisichella, who seemed hopelessly overwhelmed in his confrontation with Milnes, emitted beautiful with Milnes, his high notes seemed effortlessly launched rather than floated and he rather than his own changeable notions of tempo and some notions of pitch. Ramey and Milnes, impressive in both

voice and carriage individually, proved doubly so in combination. Musically, however, the performance seemed a bit under-rehearsed, lacking Bonynge's typical polish. No matter, Sutherland was back, if only briefly, notwithstanding the sobering reminder of just what it is we have irretrievably lost in these last ten years.

LONDON DEBUTS

Billy Eidi from Lebanon was brave to choose Chopin's "La ci darem la mano" Variations with orchestra for his debut. The piece is a death-trap, with nerve-racking leaps and hand-falls of rapidly repeated notes, that can usually only be accurately negotiated in the recording studio. Eidi did not have the panache to save the work from sounding badly written. His fortes were rather hard and there was some unsteadiness, but this is hardly a work in which one can assess an artist with any reliability.

Another Lebanese pianist, Abdel Rahman El Bacha, former winner of the Queen Elizabeth Prize in Brussels, has a devastating clarity in his piano style such as I have seldom encountered. His directly focused tone in the opening of Schumann's obscure Introduction and Concert Allegro, Op 134, with orchestra was profoundly pure, but he seldom varied his dynamic range, and to some extent this nullified the initial impact.

The Irish harpsichordist Emer Buckley is one of the very few such instrumentalists I have heard whose playing is expressive. The harpsichord is an instrument capable of no variety in dynamics, and yet through her exquisitely developed phrasing Miss Buckley brought to life works by Le Roux and Froberger.

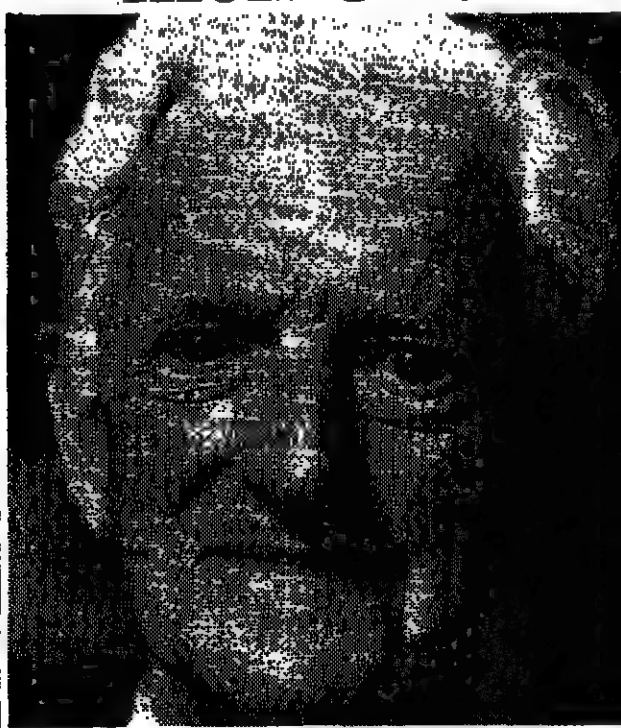
James Methuen-Campbell

The Italian pianist Claudio Cismanti, to judge him from the second half of a concert which included Liszt and Scriabin, which he devoted to what was cautiously claimed to be the British premiere of Bartok's Six Piano Pieces from Bluebeard's Castle, is more than adequately equipped for the technical and musical demands of those composers.

The Bartok pieces are, it seems, shrouded in obscurity. Bartok apparently began the transitions in 1945, shortly before his death, and it was left to his friend Gabor Antal to finish them. The music works well enough in its new medium, but why the composer, who had by then settled down into a relatively conservative idiom, should want to return to the expressionistic, folkloric influenced savagery of his younger days is a fascinating matter for speculation. Anyway, Cismanti powered his way through the cycle with admirable tenacity, though his two encores, a Chopin Polonaise and Nocturne, he was able to show a more tender side to his nature.

Stephen Pettitt

Shadowed by memories



Sir Peter Pears, the distinguished British tenor

TRIBUTE

CBSO/Rattle
Covent Garden

There is a sense in which the *War Requiem* was an odd work to choose for Sunday night's tribute to Sir Peter Pears, but it is not the deepest one. As Pears's own words suggest, quoted in the programme book from a late radio interview, there is no "suitable" occasion for the piece, as there is no suitable occasion for war.

To perform it here was, of course, a tribute to his creative companionship in Britten's music, but there was justification too in the work's double nature as a public and private commemoration, fitting a concert that was both a royal gala, attended by Princess Alexandra, and a personal memorial.

As it happened, this duality was caught right from the start, for Colin Matthews's new *Tribute Fanfare* was, self-declaredly, both monument and acclamation, moving slowly up from the depths over an insistent slow drum pulse. It worked splendidly as an approach to Britten's arrangement of the National Anthem, which has its own way of mixing celebration with intimacy.

After that this long programme continued with Mozart's *Sinfonia concertante*, where Bruno Giuranna offered more contrast than answer to Anne-Sophie Mutter's

firm, striding manner, her every phrase sitting up straight and well polished.

The *War Requiem* itself benefited from being presented in a theatrical space, with the boys' choir in the distance offstage, the main choral-orchestral forces boldly prominent against the blackness, and the two male soloists with their chamber orchestra at the front. Here was a display of the three levels of the work, from the impersonal liturgy through the Verdian hammering at it, to the personally-charged Wilfred Owen settings whose commentary on the Christian proceedings, poetically and musically, is so often ironic.

Anthony Rolfe Johnson had the task of singing the Pears role in a performance even more than usually shadowed by memories. He acquitted himself admirably, producing from his own resources, and especially at the start of "One ever hangs", a lyrical ache that is inevitable, not forced. John Shirley-Quirk chose a much more vehemently subjective approach, and there was verve to his tone from Galina Vishnevskaya, who can still thrust out sustained tones of bronze durability. The Philharmonia Chorus operated supremely over an extraordinary range, from a tuned whisper to jagged fortissimo attacks, and although the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra was not quite on its best form, the performance under Simon Rattle was fearsome and challenging. It was followed by a long silence.

Paul Griffiths

CONCERT

LSO/Abbado
Barbican

At first sight, a Brahms concerto and a Tchaikovsky symphony would seem to make an odd pairing. But in the case of Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony and Brahms's First Piano Concerto there is, of course, a convenient link, that of tragedy, a turbulent kind in the one case, but more resigned in the other.

It was an emotion that the London Symphony Orchestra, inspired by Claudio Abbado's conducting, seemed in the mood to make the most of, in spite of one or two brief moments of technical insecurity, most noticeably from the strings at some of the more intimate points in the Tchaikovsky.

For the more turbulent work, the Brahms, of course, the soloist was Vladimir Ashkenazy, who performed with resilient toughness where he needed to, yet who was also able to make an imperceptible sound in the more subdued sections of the slow movement.

Yet there, as in the more graceful passages of the finale, he still maintained the essentially dark, restless spirit of the music, helped in no small measure by some sensitive woodwind playing. But this was also a reading of impressive unity as well as finely executed detail, for which Abbado must take equal credit.

The Tchaikovsky, meanwhile, was delivered with the emotional exaggeration it needs. Why, after all, bother to disguise its unashamedly self-indulgent tragedy by understatement? Abbado relished its extremes of dynamic. He was also willing to give the March a free rein, so that its very relentless march made it into something quite bizarre, its empty yet terrifying power calling to mind the finale of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony.

Yet in such overwhelming company, the work in the end seemed curiously to lack substance, and for once one was left questioning whether the tears shed in the finale were real or only those of a crocodile.

Stephen Pettitt

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The boy who grew too fast
and
Amahl
& the night visitors



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Sadler's Wells Theatre

There's no place like first place

Thirty years ago this week the Melbourne Olympic Games were in full swing. British athletes enjoyed some heart-stopping successes and some heartbreaking near-misses. William Greaves found lasting effects among victors and vanquished

History remembers the autumn of 1956 as a time when British and French forces landed in Suez, Russian tanks rolled into Budapest and the whole world held its breath. Even in distant Melbourne, where the Olympic Games were being staged in the southern hemisphere for the first and only time, the rumblings of international crisis were heard. Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon withdrew from the games in protest over Suez and Holland, Spain and Switzerland pulled out in the wake of the Hungarian invasion.

But 2,958 men and 384 women kept their appointment with personal destiny. Some had realistic hopes of gold medals, while for others a medal of any metal was beyond their wildest dreams. All of them knew that the 17 days from November 22 to December 8 would provide their only chance to tilt at sporting immortality.

The once-in-four-years forams of the Olympics constitutes both the games' fascination and, for the competitors, their agony. Some are fated to "peak" the year before and some the year after. Some, like Britain's Chris Brasher (3,000 metres steeplechase) and Gillian Sheen (individual fencing), came to Melbourne and stumped more-favoured rivals to win gold with their finest ever performance on the day it mattered.

Other Britons who came home with gold were Judy Grinham in

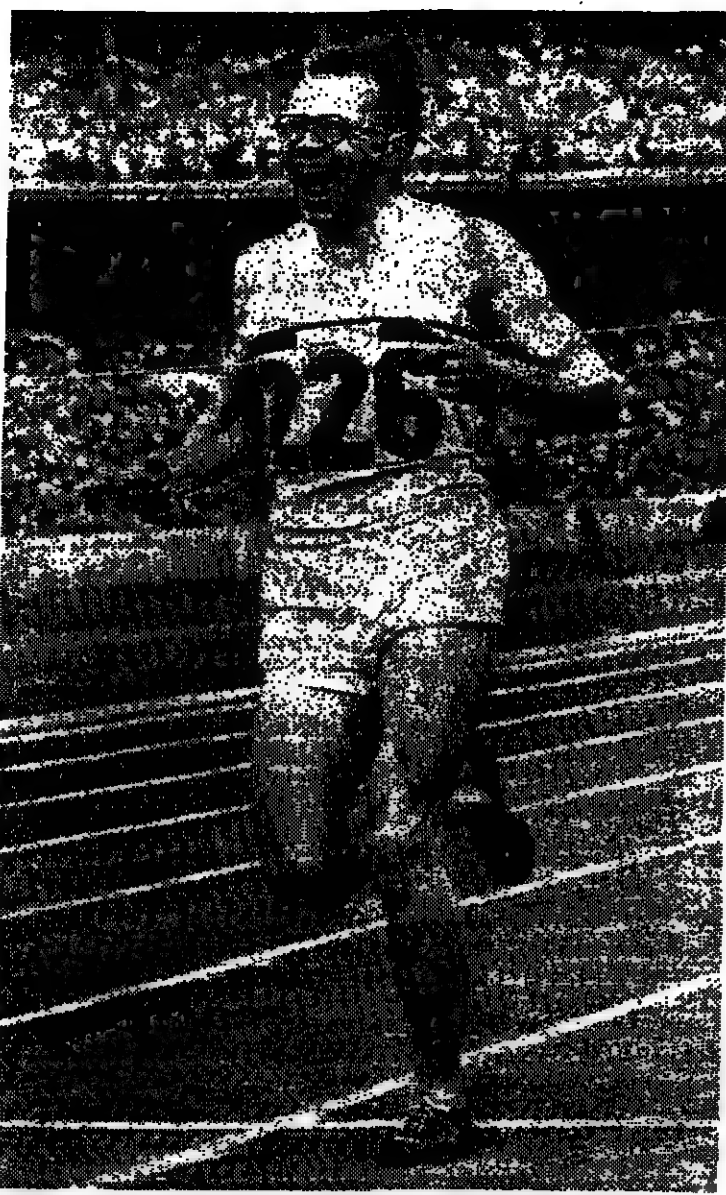
the 100 metres backstroke and boxers Terry Spinks and Dick McTaggart, while in Stockholm — venue for the equestrian events to bypass Australian quarantine laws — Frank Weldon, Laurence Rook and Albert Hill won the three-day equestrian event.

On the other side of the coin, Oxford undergraduate Derek Johnson, in the 800 metres, would miss out on gold by a whisker and spend the next 30 years pondering ruefully what might have been.

And for Gordon Pirie and Derek Ibbotson, silver and bronze medal winners in the 5,000 metres, there was to be a poignant and tragic reason to remember Melbourne. The man who beat them, Russian super athlete Vladimir Kuts, paid for his intensive training programme with his first heart attack four years later and died from his fourth in 1975 at the age of 48.

Today, Gillian Sheen (now, as Mrs Gillian Donaldson, a dental surgeon in Auburn, New York State) keeps her medal embedded in the lid of a cigarette case. "I think my children are quite proud of me, but they wouldn't admit it," she says. "The other day I caught one of them showing the medal off to one of his college friends."

And the others? How did the medals won and the medals narrowly missed affect their lives? One thing is certain: not one of them will forget what happened to them in Melbourne.



Winner, loser, winner: Chris Brasher crosses the line to controversy



Marathon man: thirty years on, Brasher stays close to the sport

CHRIS BRASHER

Chris Brasher, Britain's only athletics gold medalist at the Melbourne Olympics, won the 3,000 metres steeplechase by a clear 15 yards, lost it 10 minutes later by disqualification and, with the vociferous support of the athletes who had been placed above him, was reinstated to his title at the very end of a nerve-racking afternoon.

The win, the controversy and the final outcome were to prove typical of his irrepressible progress through the next 30 years. Today, aged 58, he is Olympic and athletics correspondent of *The Observer*, race director and chairman of the London Marathon and managing director of Fleetfoot, a Lancaster-based sports goods firm.

"In 1955 I ran a time which put me into the world's top ten," he recalls. "So I said to myself that if I gave up smoking and socializing for a year I could be in the top six. And if I could be in the top six, why

not a medal? And if I was good enough for a medal, why shouldn't it be gold?"

"If you set yourself a target you must never take the easy way out. When we started the London Marathon it was no good to me that it should merely be big. It had to be the biggest and best in the world."

Enjoying a pint of beer and with a packet of cigarettes at his elbow, Brasher disguises his perfectionist determination behind a genial and even slightly battered exterior. And the gold medal, he insists, was just a passing phase in his life.

"It was so far in the past," he says reflectively, "and I had quite forgotten about the anniversary until the other day."

"It's no good saying a gold medal gives you self-confidence because you wouldn't have won it without that in the first place, but I suppose it did cement it by proving I could make it work for me in a crisis."

And the medal now? "I think it's on top of a book case — we're not a very sentimental family, I'm afraid."

JUDY GRINHAM

Sandwiched between two days of "collywobblers" and six crazy months of celebrity was the heart-stopping instant when Judy Grinham's last desperate thrust of outstretched fingers won her the gold medal in Melbourne's 100 metres backstroke.

Not even the official clock could separate her from American silver medalist Carol Cone, and both swimmers went into the record books with exactly the same time.

Thirty years later, Mrs Judy Roe is a training co-ordinator in Dr Barnardo's appeals department and the wife of a Hertfordshire chartered surveyor.

"I was just a 17-year-old girl when I got into the pool and when I stepped out again I was in a different world of TV and radio interviews, after-dinner speeches and personal appearances. In 72.9 seconds I was expected to change into a completely different person."

The fact that Judy remains today, by her own admission, "very shy with a tremendous inferiority complex" is due less to accident than to her own design. "Those first six months were as though I was walking around behind a plate glass window. People were out there but part of



Love over gold: Judy Grinham as winner, left, and mother, right

me was completely withdrawn behind a protective shell.

"I knew that if I once allowed myself to dwell on that medal then the whole of the rest of my life would be an anti-climax. I had to keep looking forward — I just couldn't afford to look back."

But has the winning of that gold medal — stored away in an anonymous-looking box — opened doors in her career? "Never," she exclaims. "If ever it did get out that I once won an Olympic swimming event I always made sure it only did so after I had got the job. I need to be certain, you see, that any



DEREK JOHNSON

With 80 yards to go in the 800 metres final, Derek Johnson saw the gap he had been waiting for. Sixty yards from the tape he hit the front. And today he makes his admission with a wry smile. "From that moment on I started day-dreaming about running my lap of honour."

The dream turned to a nightmare when the American favourite, Tom Courtney, gathered the last remnants of his courage and stamina, caught his British rival almost on the line and stole the gold medal by one-tenth of a second in the closest finish to a middle distance event in Olympic history.

For Johnson, the silver medal was a bitter disappointment and time has done nothing to ameliorate his almost brutal self-condemnation. "Tom was unconscious when he crossed the line and didn't even know he'd won. He pulled out all the stops when it mattered and I didn't — I will always rebuke myself for that."

"The year before in an international in Moscow I'd had tonsillitis and I won that race by running myself into bed for the next three days. This time I didn't do it. If it had been me who had collapsed on the ground in Melbourne I'm not saying I would have



Haunted by a split-second: Derek Johnson reflects, right, on defeat, left won. But I would have been a hell of a lot happier to have lost."

At the time, Johnson was a 23-year-old physiology student at Oxford University. He believed that he would have a second chance of a gold medal four years later, but in 1958 tuberculosis effectively ended his athletics career.

Johnson, divorced and living in an apartment in Holland Park, London, is a computer consultant and president of the International Athletics Club.

"The gulf between gold and silver is tremendous," he says.



"There is just no comparison at all. I have no doubt that if I had won the gold, things would have been different. I believe that opportunities — especially business opportunities — would have come flooding in."

But Johnson still enjoys prestige in his sport. He admits that he used his status as a medal winner to mastermind the athletes' revolt which led to a British team going to the 1980 Moscow Olympics in spite of Government pressure to stay away. "I am maturing nicely," he says with a smile, "into a state of total competitiveness."

A rural city dream

In a mild and sensible sort of way, David Goode is a revolutionary. He wants to see cities transformed, so that rooftops sprout hedges and woodlands and office buildings bloom with yellow rocket and ivy-leaved toadflax. He also harbours a secret dream — to reintroduce to London the peregrine falcon, that most prized and elegant of hunting hawks.

Goode is an expert in the ecology of wetlands, who was botanically blooded in the peaty wilderness of the Shetlands. But he has since undergone a radical change of habitat. The wild place that tempts him now is the man-made urban sprawl.

In 1982 he gave up his job as assistant chief scientist at the Nature Conservancy Council to become head of the Greater London Council's first ecology unit. In April, the unit survived the wreckage of the GLC and was taken under the wing of the more environmentally-conscious London boroughs: 23 out of 33 now support it — to the tune of £240,000 a year.

Over the last decade, fascination with nature in cities has grown enormously and to satisfy this interest Goode has taken his camera and his trained naturalist's eye and foraged through the new urban wilderness.

Earlier this year he outlined his findings in *Wild in London*, published by Michael Joseph. This month his urban wildlife show takes to the road, beginning with a fortnight's exhibition at St. Pancras and Waterloo stations.

Goode and his team of ecologists display what is essentially a gazetteer of an alternative metropolis — a landscape of abandoned docks and railway stations, ruined canals, forgotten waterworks and overgrown wastelands. They chart the retreat of industry and its replacement by nature.

Most people are aware of the fox's return to the city. But what of the rare little ringed plover breeding in dried filter beds in Hackney? Or the nine species of butterfly sighted one warm August day at the disused Bricklayer's Arms goods station off the Old Kent Road or even the ring-necked parakeets which, having escaped from aviaries and multiplied in the south London suburbs, have given Britain its first species of wild parrot?

Hence the dreams of a wilder city. If they can create a woodland on the roof of a multi-storey car park in Detroit, why not in London?

The great Victorian naturalists thought that cities and wildlife were incompatible. But the kestrel returned to London of its own accord — can the peregrine be far behind?

David Nicholson-Lord

Nabokov: lust and found

Vladimir Nabokov's prototype for *Lolita* — lost in wartime Paris, found in New York, mislaid again and rediscovered in Switzerland — has finally burst into print amid a flurry of scandals and scholastic speculation. *The Enchanter* has occupied French and Swiss best-seller lists since September. On its appearance last month in the United States, it was hailed by Edmund White as the literary event of the year. British publication, by Picador, is scheduled for January.

Written in 1939, *The Enchanter* is the short, sad story of a respectable jeweller undermined by his passion for 12-year-old girls. It was, wrote Nabokov, "the first little throb of *Lolita*". But it left him so uneasy that he meant to destroy the manuscript, the last fiction he would write in Russian.

In May 1940, the Cambridge-educated academic fled

from France to America, where he landed a university teaching post and in 1955 won celebrity with the paedophile *Lolita*. Four years later, in New York, he turned up a single copy of *The Enchanter* and was taken aback by what he called "a beautiful piece of Russian prose, precise and lucid." He offered it to *Lolita*'s publisher, who accepted with alacrity.

But Nabokov was then occupied translating Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin*. By the time he was free to prepare an English version of the novella, it had vanished once again. He returned to Europe, settling in 1961 in the Palace Hotel, Montreux, where he died in 1977.

It was in family archives at the hotel that an American researcher, Brian Boyd, found the manuscript. A visiting French publisher learned of its existence in a conversation with the author's widow,

Vera. The manner of its exhumation, however, has raised question marks.

Early in 1985, a Russian scholar at the Sorbonne made a much-publicized effort to blame the elegant Nabokov for a nasty, pseudonymous 1930s work called *Novel with Cocaine*. It provoked heated exchanges before a consensus formed to affirm that the novel was the work of a semi-literate nonentity, Mark Abramovich Levi, who died in 1936 in Istanbul.

But the attacks and innuendos prompted Dmitri Nabokov, the author's son and translator, to leap to his father's defence. Dmitri insists it is "sheer coincidence that the novella is appearing now. That's just the way the manuscript turned up. It's the kind of story that would have appealed to Father."

Norman Lebrecht

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MR PETER KILLEEN

Our third extract from Robert Kilroy-Silk's political diary, *Hard Labour*, published on September 24, inappropriately attributed to Mr Peter Killeen, assistant regional organizer of the Labour Party in the north-west, a comment about the Transport and General Workers Union's attitude towards the membership of a delegate to the Knowsley North constituency management committee, which was in fact made by Mr Peter Fisher. We apologize to Mr Killeen for our mistake and any embarrassment it may have caused him.

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1121

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14 Mean (6)	15 Control (6)	16 Male ballet dancer (7)	17 Go to see (5)	18 Knight's title (3)	19 Comes region (7)	20 Destination (9)	21 Primate (3)	22 Rower (7)	23 Pretful (7)	24 Group of eight (5)	25 Relating to axis (5)	26 Primate (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1120
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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Jewel standards

Sparkle and glamour have come back to the West End with a fresh look — fine stones set in a cluster of jewellery shops

People aren't shy about wearing their jewellery any more," says Edward Green of Garrard, who is showing off his refurbished store this week. The airy shop, decorated with new pillars, the grand old staircase and a tempting vista of a Palladian garden, looks as though a younger generation has taken over the ancestral home. Garrard has kept the family silver and displays some splendid stones, but with a sense of youth and freshness. There is a brand new gift department, and a new category of jewellery, including gold and diamonds set in Perspex, at relatively low prices.

This, in essence, is what is happening to London jewellers who, for the past decade, have been living off a big-spending foreign clientele while their home-grown customers grew older. The new sales pitch for the younger generation comes partly from an instinct for self-preservation, and partly from the clients themselves who are investing big bang money in precious metals. "I am amazed at the depth of our English clientele," says Edward Green of the Crown Jewellers.

The spur to the traditional jewellers has been the cluster of names — illustrious or less well-known — setting up shop in London. The lower end of Bond Street is now paved with diamonds which is an appropriate metaphor since *paré* setting — the technique of buttoning stones together like a glittering crazy paving — is the look of the moment. Van Cleef and Arpels, who opened in London in 1983, have superb *paré* set mixes of yellow and white diamonds and their secret technique of "invisible" settings in a current special exhibition.

Tiffany is the latest big name to come to London. Its enthusiastic young director, Rosamond Montclon, has some bold and unusual stones — including a rose pink kunzite set in silver — as well as Picasso's colourful amethysts and citrines. I see a gentle trend towards silver among the new jewellers, and Tiffany have a small selection of silver jewellery on an abstract or a nature theme from £65 to £850.

Ilia LALAOOUNIS works in gold, the richest, gleaming 22-carat gold which he sculpts into jewels inspired not only by his own Greek heritage but also by what he describes as the "recurring patterns" which are found throughout our cultural history.

His revival of ancient techniques was first applied to copies of ancient jewellery. But LALAOOUNIS, an ebullient designer in his sixties, has since drawn on a welter of nature: insect life, the movement of waves and water, sperm cells and chromosomes, galaxies and planets. His creative energy transforms these into striking but harmonious jewels, redolent of history.

There is a new price category for the imaginative jewels which start at around £500 and average from

£2,000 to £3,000. For this kind of investment you would get jewellery made to your own taste, commissioned from a choice of illustrations by Fiona Luke. Fiona, a former designer at Asprey and Collingwood, describes her style as "flowing and liquid using a lot of small stones to keep to a shape and form". She works from 3 Cork Street, London W1.

Delicate "white" jewellery, fashioned in platinum and diamonds and last in vogue during the Edwardian era, is the speciality of Nigel Milne (16c Grafton Street, London W1). He recreates gem set drop earrings on the bow theme (from £3,000) and the same idea is worked by his modern designer Kiki McDonough whose onyx heart and crystal jewels all sell at under £500.

Tonight at *The Times* shopping evening at Liberty, the launch of an exhibition of silver jewellery underlines the new trend. Cobra and Bellamy, whose costume jewellery from the past is now part of Liberty's fine jewellery department, are introducing Blum and Bertagnoli from Italy, whose hammered silver jewellery, inlaid with opals and pearls, is an effective bridge between fashion and fine jewels, and fun to wear.

Above: Fine feathers and fine jewels: Garrard's important heart-shaped emerald and diamond necklace, £106,000; earrings, £22,600. From Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, 112 Regent Street, London W1. Yves Saint Laurent's green-black cockat feathers on a scarlet satin jacket, *faune* print gloves, from YSL Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street, W1.

Above right: Golden symbols: Ilia LALAOOUNIS's sculpted 22-carat gold lion's head twist choker, £2,575; earrings, £1,590; brooch, £1,350. Lion bangle set with diamonds, sapphires and rubies, £3,725. Ram's head brooch, £1,060 and bracelet, £3,485. All from Ilia LALAOOUNIS Gallery, 174 New Bond Street, W1. Roland Klein's pitter stripes sweater, £159 from 26 Brook Street, W1.

Right: Silver leaves: Tiffany's sterling silver ivy-leaf necklace, £995; earrings, £110 from Tiffany, 25 Old Bond Street, W1. Victor Edelstein's ivy green silk velvet dress to order from 9 Starkey West, SW7 by appointment.

Far right: Animal magic: Carter's panther bangles in emerald, diamond and onyx, £46,000, and double-headed, £73,025; panther sock diamond and pearl earrings, £7,025; ring, £5,285. All from Carter, 175 New Bond Street, London W1. Bruce Oldfield's mint velvet dress from 27 Beauchamp Place, SW3.

Angela Gore



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All that's glittery

Oh, what a glittery party. When publisher Naim Attallah launched his third fragrance at Bill Stickers in Soho last week, he guaranteed glitter for the glitterati by dressing his pretty "young thing" assistants in gold lame confections run up by his cook. Alice Jay, 18, greeted guests including her father Peter with his new wife Emma, and Anderson Wright who posed with a line-up of golden girls for the paparazzi. Margaret Hemingway was there, wrapped to her ears in fur, and the diminutive Lynsey de Paul tossed her blonde mane over the caviar canapés. Rebecca Fraser, daughter of Lady Antonia Pinter, was another star guest.



Golden girls: Lynsey de Paul, left, and Soraya Khashoggi

PEOPLE

Perhaps Naim is thinking of having the rest of her literary family to Quartet to complete his collection of society authors? In case this sparkling crowd still missed the point, Soraya Khashoggi, clad in white lace like a benevolent fairy godmother, distributed silver lame pouches (presumably also run up by the cook) containing gold phials of the fragrance. Naidor (Nai for Attallah, D'or for the glittery gold packaging) is described as "a provocative perfume for the extravagant woman". At £2,280 for 25 ounces, you're telling me.

Mouth of Michael

Fashion aficionados will be glued to their television screens on Friday evening when man-of-all-trades Michael Roberts

stars in LWT's *South of Watford* show. Among those contributing is Jasper Carrott, who has a chance to bite back after Roberts's witty but bitchy attack on him and his latest collection in the *Sunday Times*, and Molly Parkin, who sees Roberts as her protégé after his long apprenticeship with her in the 1970s and talks about the wide-eyed fashion illustrator whom she taught to write. There are also fly-on-the-wall snippets from Roberts's controversial photographic sessions when he dons his photographer's cap and aims a cheeky lens at models he has personally recruited from Sloaneys Chelsea pubs.

Red salesmen

Those two fashion giants, Pierre Cardin and Yves Saint Laurent, are fighting an epic battle to be the first to launch French fashion in both the Peoples Republic of China and The Bear next door. Raisa Gorbachev will open the first Cardin shop in the Soviet Union next summer and Saint Laurent and his partner, Pierre Bergé, have been appointed consultants to China's Ministry of Light Industries and Textiles.

Upstairs at Soho's Groucho Club last week, the Italian family Benetton cast off their commercial colours and launched their spring collection for art's sake. Students from the Royal College of Art and St Martin's had their paintings hung alongside mannequins draped in the united colours of Benetton.



Make-up by Ariane for Yves Saint Laurent Beauté, using *faune* colours.
Hair by Caron Benfield. Photographs by JOHN SWANWELL.

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David Hart argues that both Gorbachov and Reagan's critics in America are wrong over the future of deterrence

Why Moscow must join Star Wars

Most opponents of the US Strategic Defence Initiative regard it as some kind of Utopian dream that will destabilize the strategic relationship. To claim that the SDI is destabilizing is to accept that the present strategic situation is desirable. It is not.

The SDI is a practical attempt to protect the world from the all too real strategic nightmare that the present Soviet first-strike capability creates. Here is one version of that nightmare.

It is 3 am in Washington. President Reagan is asleep. He is woken to be informed that American early warning computers have detected a Soviet missile attack. He has about 25 minutes, the flight time of the missiles, to decide if the computer information he is being given is correct or the product of an electronic brain-storm, if American early warning command personnel have been overcome by Strangelovitis, if the missile launch is an accident or deliberate, if he should launch his own missiles.

He has to make these decisions while he is waking, while he is dressing, while he is being hustled on to an aeroplane or into a bunker. Many of his closest advisers may not be available, even on the telephone. Access to Soviet leaders on the hot line takes many valuable minutes to secure. His own command and control procedures have to be initiated. There will be absolutely no time for calm reflection.

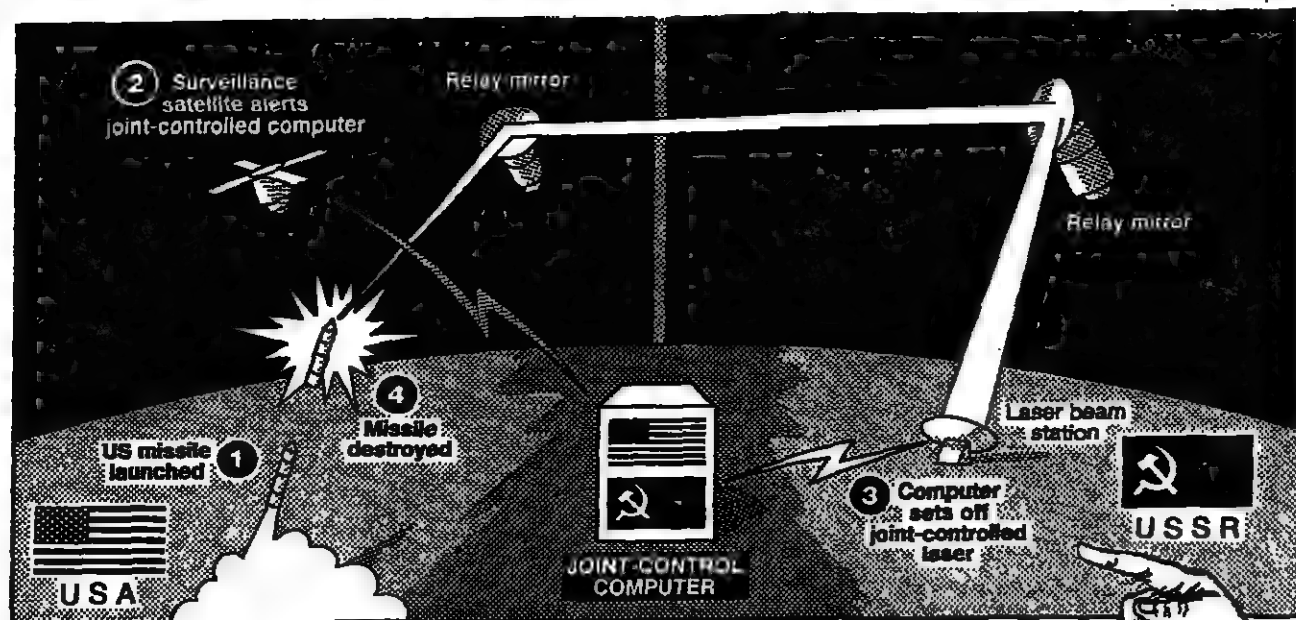
What president would order the launch of American missiles under such circumstances?

The nightmare does not end there. Imagine that the Soviet Union launched a first strike and that the American president did not order his missiles to be launched soon enough to escape destruction. All American land-based nuclear forces and many command and control centres would be destroyed. Between five and ten million Americans would be dead or dying.

In such a case, the president would have two options — to surrender or to order those bombers that had survived and the missile-armed submarines on station to launch a counter-attack against Soviet civilians, knowing that the Soviet Union could and would retaliate against American civilians.

How has this instability arisen? At the time of the 1962 Cuba crisis America had about 4,000 nuclear weapons and the Soviet Union about 100. That, together with certain Soviet conventional force inferiority, explains why Khrushchev backed down. The Cuba debacle caused as deep a psychological and political wound in the Soviet Union as the Vietnam defeat caused in the US.

The Soviet Union's response was to create a strategic and conventional capability that would make it immune from the kind of blackmail that Kennedy used against Khrushchev. Today, the Soviet Union has many more accurate, land-based strategic missiles than the Americans. This



provides it with a first-strike capability.

Those who argue that the Soviet leaders would never launch a first strike miss the point entirely. The Soviet Union does not need to initiate a first strike. In any Cuba-like confrontation it can face down the Americans simply by possessing the capability.

When President Reagan took office he had to decide whether to acquire a first-strike capability for America, a most destabilizing option, or to do something else. The first aim of the SDI is much more practical and limited than most of its critics will admit. It is to deny the Soviet Union its first-strike capability and thus restore a measure of strategic stability.

The principal thrust of SDI research has been towards achieving weapons systems that will destroy missiles just after they are launched, in the "boost phase". As now envisaged, boost-phase defence systems will consist of satellites to provide warning and tracking information, lasers on the ground, aiming systems — for example, mirrors in space and battle management computers to control the various elements.

A missile launch will be detected, the lasers will fire a beam of very high energy light up to a mirror that has been waiting in space, in a geo-stationary orbit above it. This mirror will send the beam to another battle mirror that has been waiting above the Soviet Union which, in turn, will direct the beam on to the rising missile and destroy it. All this will be controlled by the battle management computer.

Will it work? Despite claims by scientists in America and here that the technology cannot be invented (there were similar claims by similar eminent scientists before the atom bomb was invented), research under the SDI has been enormously successful. There have been important breakthroughs, including transmitting lasers through the atmosphere without losing optical quality, in the design and engineering of large

and small mirrors, in the technology of missile interception over great distances, demonstrated recently, and in the detection and tracking of missiles at the very high levels of accuracy needed for boost-phase interception.

Some opponents of the SDI argue that even if a system could be made to work, the space-based elements, for example the mirrors, would be vulnerable to Soviet pre-emptive attack. They point out that the Soviet Union has already demonstrated an anti-satellite capability, informed SDI supporters counter this by saying that research already demonstrates that the cost of destroying the mirrors would be so much greater than the cost of deploying them that the Americans would be able to deploy enough to provide invulnerability through redundancy.

Other opponents, especially those administration officials who do not want to abandon the concept of offensive deterrence, argue that boost-phase defence is all very well but it has not been demonstrated and, in any case, the Soviet first-strike capability could be neutralized more simply, using existing technology, by weapons that destroy missile warheads just before they strike their targets, in the "terminal phase".

A part from the horrific cost of achieving modern terminal defence systems — so horrific that the Americans have deployed none and the Soviet Union only one, even though the ABM treaty permits each side to deploy two — such a decision would undermine the essential moral and strategic principles of the SDI vision.

The gravamen of President Reagan's concept is to harness America's technological genius to create a series of defensive weapons systems that will be able to destroy an increasing number of Soviet missiles in the boost phase. Initially, even if they can be relied on to destroy, say, only 32 per cent of launched missiles, this will remove the Soviet Union's first-

strike capacity by making the success of such an attack impossible to predict and therefore too uncertain to be a credible military threat.

Eventually, as the systems improve to the point where they can be relied on to destroy, say, 70 per cent of all launched missiles, they will render all ballistic missiles, by far the most unstable element in each side's strategic arsenal because of their very short flight time, too much to be worth deploying in idea that numbers.

In this way Reagan seeks a transfer from deterrence by threatening the destruction of the other side to deterrence by rendering the other side's missiles impotent and obsolete — a transfer from offensive to defensive deterrence.

If the SDI does produce effective defence weapons the Soviet Union will, naturally, feel that it has been partly disarmed. That, after all, is the intention. Those who argue that this would cause it to react in unpredictable and dangerous ways and call for more conventional forms of arms control, for example, by agreement, have a right to an answer.

There is an answer, a profound and startling idea that is currently being debated by those advisers closest to President Reagan and who most enthusiastically share his strategic vision. In many public statements at Geneva and at Reykjavik, Reagan offered to "share" the fruits of the SDI with the Soviet Union. At first sight this idea seems so ridiculous that most observers dismiss it as a political gimmick. Gorbachov did not take it seriously. In his post-Reykjavik television broadcast to the Soviet people he asked why the Americans should expect him to rely on their offer to share SDI when they would not share much less sensitive technology and, on occasion, had even refused to share their grain surplus. This reaction is not surprising since few administration officials have thought "sharing" out.

Reagan advisers are now exploring the idea in greater detail and



John Grimwade/Richard Wilson

creating stability, have presided over the acquisition by the Soviet Union of its first-strike capability, largely within the terms of the treaties — which the Soviet Union has in addition breached, although Moscow, of course, denies this.

They say that a Joint Strategic Defence Agreement would enhance stability not only because it would prevent either superpower from acquiring a first-strike capability. It could also be regularly tested and compliance by both sides could be publicly demonstrated. Either side could switch the system on at any time and then launch unarmed missiles in trajectories that simulated an attack by the other side.

Such a system would confer other important benefits. Some Washington officials believe that the Soviet rocket forces are not as well run as they might be. There have been unconfirmed reports that nuclear missiles have been fired during practice and subsequently destroyed in flight. After Chernobyl these reports assume new credibility. The Americans, too, have had near accidents. A Joint Strategic Defence System would be able to cope with such emergencies and, largely, remove the dangers of an accidental nuclear war.

Many inside and outside the administration will say that Moscow would never enter into such an agreement. But sooner or later, as the technology advances, as the superpowers are forced towards arms control agreement — the US by public opinion, the Soviet Union by its relative economic failure — the attractions of a Joint Strategic Defence Agreement based on SDI could become irresistible to both: the Americans because it would provide security and stability, the Soviet Union because it would represent the only way they could retain superpower status.

The Joint Strategic Defence concept raises profound questions about the way the world is to be ordered and has important consequences for the other nuclear powers. Such a facility would be able, if it could destroy American and Soviet strategic missiles, to destroy British, French, Chinese or any newly-nuclear country's strategic missiles. This would confer on the participants in such a scheme an international status that it would be impossible for other powers to aspire to. If it was exclusive to the US and the Soviet Union it would greatly widen the gap between the superpowers and the rest of the world.

Opinions on whether or not such an agreement will ever be entered into depend partly on whether one is an optimist or a pessimist. There is no doubt that the onward rush of technology will provide the means for such a system to be deployed, probably sooner than most people expect. It is time the SDI debate was elevated into an exploration of the promise for international stability that this extraordinary programme can offer.

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Figured right out

"Labour's revival" is the heading of one of the press handouts being issued during Neil Kinnock's trip to sell his defence policies to the USA. It points out that the Tories in 1983 gained 44 per cent of the vote and 397 seats compared with Labour's 28 per cent and 209 seats. It adds: "The Liberal/SDP Alliance won just 23 seats." It omits the Alliance's share of the vote: 26 per cent — a figure that might make Labour appear just another also-ran.

Burnt out

Even though an anti-Aids vaccine is unlikely to be developed for several years, the World Health Organization has more encouraging news on another scourge of mankind. A preventative vaccine against leprosy developed, with WHO support, by Osaka University, is being given its first public test at the organization's Geneva headquarters on Monday. A Japanese volunteer, Kyoichi Sasakawa, an industrialist who helped finance the research, will be vaccinated in the executive council chamber with Hajdin Mahler, WHO director-general, looking on. WHO is clearly taking no chances in its choice of volunteer. Sasakawa is 87.

© Ronald Reagan, quoted in September by *Fortune International* magazine. "Surround yourself with the best people you can find, delegate authority, and don't interfere." If only we had twigged at the time.

To the point

In an Edwina Currie-style attempt to scrutinize the nation's diet, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys is resorting to curious tactics. Interviewers kits come complete with safety pins. Why? To give to men to fix to their Y-fronts as a reminder to take a urine sample. "And we give them to women too," boasted the man from OPCS.

Hold fire

The British troops on exercise in Oman last week were each handed a booklet of do's and don'ts before boarding their aircraft at Brize Norton. Samples: do not stare at Omani women or sit with the soles of the feet turned towards any of the locals, which is apparently a great insult. The footnote attracted most attention. It



warned: "You may well encounter a sheep or goat in the middle of nowhere. It is not lost and it does belong to someone. Do not convert it into chops, or else you will pay the owner the going rate, around 100 Riyals or £175."

No quarter

Actor Robert Stephens continues to draw on the character of his old friend Illyd Harrington, former chairman of the late GLC, for his on-stage interpretations. The first three were a burnt-out school-teacher, a small-town mayor in *Hamlet*. The latest plundering could be seen at the weekend in an ITV production called *Unnatural Causes*, in which Stephens played a homicidal Welsh teacher. If I were Harrington I would consider it high time to sue.

Smoked out

Despite their pledge to hold a vigil during the Royal Smithfield Show, vegetarians and animal rights campaigners were conspicuous by their absence yesterday from their usual spot outside Earls Court underground station. Perhaps the pungent smell from a hamburger and hot dog stand by the station entrance was more than they could bear.

BARRY FANTONI



Al — lo

The French avant garde composer and conductor Pierre Boulez can take the credit for the title of a hit pop song. American singer/song-writer Paul Simon tells how the 71-year-old Boulez, attending a party at his house, addressed him implicitly the entire evening as "Al". When Boulez left he thanked "Al" for the occasion. Simon corrected him — but added: "You can call me Al." Hence the song which, musically at least, is void of Boulezian overtones.

Pigeon post

Professor Julian Farrand, chairman of the Law Commission's standing committee on conveyancing, did not expect more than the usual postbag when he invited the views of interested parties on restrictive covenants, which control alterations to properties and changes of use. But he has been swamped by letters from pigeon-fanciers. They complain that the covenant system prevents them from building pigeon lofts in their gardens. At least one lobbyist probably did more to damage his argument than help it: he sent a photograph that showed a loft larger than his bungalow.

Hope abounding

After the embarrassing financial collapse in 1983 of the Bob Hope British Classic golf tournament — the star-studded charity tournament in which he played every year — the comedian is again putting his name to the game. This time the tournament, to be played at both local and international level, is called the Bob Hope Golfers' Competition. The difference is that this time the contestants are tea inches high and radio-controlled, each moulded in Hope's image.

Libation

A firm called Vincere Wines and Spirits is providing left-wingers with an ideologically sound way of getting mellow this Christmas. It is advertising Mogenblumchee, "Zimbabwe's most popular wine" (each case sold raises £2 for the Anti Apartheid Movement), Crimean Red Table Wine and Havana Club Bacardi. It also offers bar facilities for parties, with Nicaraguan rum and Russian vodka cocktails the specialties. Never have liberation and inebriation been so closely allied.

PHS

Gowher Rizvi previews a sale of letters that throw new light on the 'missing' years in South Africa as the Mahatma developed his spiritual and political philosophy

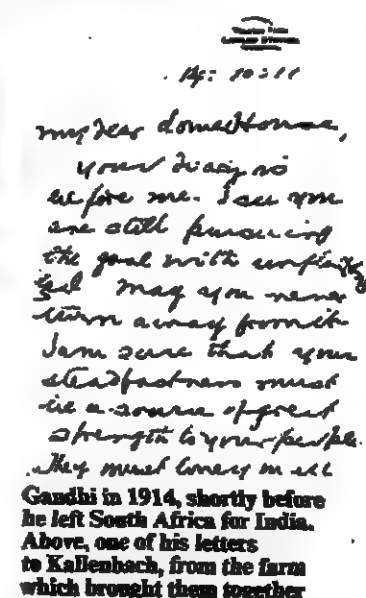
Your dearest friend — Gandhi

There has never been any dearth of material for scholars working on Mahatma Gandhi. If anything, they have been inundated with it. Gandhi's public life stretched over half a century and across three continents. During those years he wrote extensively, to share his thoughts and mobilize his supporters, and he was also a prolific correspondent, seldom allowing a letter to go unanswered.

In 1957 the government of India began the Herculean task of collecting and publishing the Mahatma's works. Three decades later it is still not complete, but we already have 85 volumes running into over half a million printed pages. Gandhi's own writings were supplemented by that of followers who worked with him and shared his *achram* life: their diaries, notes and autobiographical accounts have added considerable insight into our understanding of the Gandhi phenomenon.

Now comes the exciting discovery of more than 250 letters which Gandhi wrote to his friend and disciple, Hermann Kallenbach, which are to be auctioned at Sotheby's on December 18. Gandhi and Kallenbach were kindred souls who forged a life-long friendship. It began, with an instinctive attraction, when Kallenbach, a German-Polish Jew and successful Johannesburg architect, offered Gandhi 1,100 acres of land. It subsequently became the Tolstoy Farm, where Kallenbach introduced a craft workshop.

Throughout Gandhi's stay in South Africa, Kallenbach remained his staunchest supporter, and even suffered imprisonment through his involvement with Gandhi's campaign against the early manifestations of apartheid. In 1914 Gandhi wrote to him to say "You still remain the dearest and nearest to me and so far as my own selfish nature is considered I know that in my lonely journey you will be the last (if even that) I say goodbye to me." It was this deep friendship and abiding trust in Kallenbach that allowed Gandhi to speak his mind freely, to share his frustration and even discuss the most personal details of his private life, so making the Kallenbach collection a particularly exciting find.



Gandhi in 1914, shortly before he left South Africa for India. Above, one of his letters to Kallenbach, from the farm which brought them together

These letters are also important because they shed considerable new light on what is a comparatively obscure part of Gandhi's career: his South African years. No scholar appears to have had access to these letters. Indeed, a recently published monograph on Gandhi's experience in South Africa cites only a single letter from Gandhi to Kallenbach which is deposited at Sarvodaya Library at Phoenix, near Durban.

The letters provide a vivid picture of life and activities at the Phoenix settlement and the Tolstoy farm. It was there that Gandhi first experimented in creating self-sufficient communities in which the inmates ordered their spiritual life in accordance with the twin principles of truth and *ahimsa* (non-violence).

The correspondence also provides ample documentation for Gandhi's struggle against the government to reverse the inequitable registration law which required Indians to wear their registration certificates — "the dog collar" — or suffer imprisonment and deportation. It was during this struggle that Gandhi, after failing to move Smuts — then in charge of Indian affairs in the Transvaal government — to reasoned argument, concluded that the policy of petitioning was not only ineffective but also "a

women and meat" to secure his mother's consent to go to Britain. So when Kallenbach wished to visit Europe, Gandhi, with his characteristic sense of humour, drew up an "article of agreement" stipulating that Kallenbach should not spend "any more money beyond necessities befitting a simple farmer; not to contract any marriage tie; not to look lustfully upon any woman; and travel third class by sea or land."

In 1906 Gandhi had taken a vow of celibacy because "you cannot attach yourself to a particular woman and yet live for humanity. The two do not harmonize." Gandhi's marriage was not unhappy but, he complained to Kallenbach: "Mrs Gandhi has both the devil and the divine in her in most concentrated form... She has character and she has none. She is the most venomous woman I have ever met. She never forgets and never forgives." But in tender moments Gandhi was more understanding. "She is very romantic. You meet with such characters in novels. Evidently she is living the heroine of her best novel."

Although the correspondence in the Kallenbach collection dates from February 9, 1909, to December 5, 1946, the letters become fewer and scantier after 1915 when Gandhi returned to India and was drawn into the whirlpool of Indian politics. But the sparseness of letters does not diminish the bond between the two old friends.

After extensively travelling in India, Gandhi wrote in March 1916: "I feel like a stranger in the midst of so many who think they know me. Everything I say pleases often, sometimes wounds, rarely convinces and still more rarely is conviction followed by action." There can be no better summation of Gandhi's relationship with his followers in India.

The Kallenbach collection will without doubt be a significant addition to the Gandhi archives. Let us hope that now these papers have at last appeared, they will not be lost in the vaults of a private collector when the hatter falls at Sotheby's on December 18.

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THE FIRST STEP

For the last eight months, politicians in Whitehall, Washington, and Bonn who distrust the violent means of the African National Congress, have cherished a small hope that South Africa may yet find its own relatively peaceful path to a democratic future.

This hope was kindled at Easter this year by an extraordinary meeting of Afrikaaner and English-speaking South Africans, Zulus, Indians, and Coloureds, businessmen and politicians in the province of Natal. Their purpose was to thrash out a single non-racial legislature which would join together what apartheid had apparently sundered forever — the black "homeland" of KwaZulu and white-ruled Natal from which it had been carved.

It was no surprise that the KwaNatal Indaba (the Zulu name for conference) was boycotted by the United Democratic Front. The UDF espouses some of the aims of the ANC which in turn is actively hostile to any movement which could hinder its struggle for the central levers of power. Nor did anyone expect Pretoria to look with favour on a constitutional exercise which, of its very nature, ignored the sacred Nationalist tenet that power could be shared only on a group basis, (and which also seemed designed to usurp its jealously guarded monopoly of constitution-making.)

Nevertheless the National Party in the province sent a team of largely well-disposed

"observers". Just how well disposed was graphically illustrated later in the year when the Natal seat of Klipriver was successfully defended on a strongly reformist platform by the governing party against a far right onslaught.

Yesterday, the Indaba finally reported, recommending a 100-seat assembly elected by universal adult suffrage. That would automatically ensure black domination of the legislature. To accommodate white fears about a possible erosion of their "cultural identity", therefore, the Indaba has recommended a second chamber of 50 members divided equally between the different ethnic groups — Afrikaans, English, Black, Indian, and a voluntary group of South Africans who do not wish to be ethnically defined.

These groups will have the power to block legislation affecting their particular cultural, language and religious rights. The main bulwark against any erosion of freedom, however, will reside in a justiciable bill of rights. This received general acclaim from White South Africans who are beginning to accept that the group privileges bestowed by apartheid will have to be exchanged for the protection of the individual.

President P.W. Botha lost no time in rejecting the report. But Pretoria's rejection is by no means the end of the road, as President Botha, who initially rejected the Buthezi Commission's report and then found himself accepting some

of its recommendations, will discover in time.

The Buthezi Commission, appointed by South Africa's principal moderate black leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, was the first step on the road to the KwaNatal Indaba. A government trapped in a violent stalemate in the struggle with black radicals for control of the centre of South African power, and barren of ideas of how to resolve that struggle, may yet be forced to look to KwaNatal for an answer. Certainly the architects of the KwaNatal option will continue to debate the issue with Pretoria even as they mobilize support through public meetings and referenda.

There is little doubt that Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, still puts his faith in constitutional structures imposed from above and thus denied legitimacy. There is equally little doubt that as the groundswell of support for the KwaNatal option grows, a government faced with the sterility of its own ideas will be compelled to reconsider this first fruit of true negotiation between South Africa's divided communities.

Pretoria's initial rejection, moreover, may be all to the good. Unquestioning government approval at this stage could have been the kiss of death for the idea among the country's more radical blacks. A delayed embrace might eventually obtain much wider acceptance of an idea whose time is coming fast.

TO HASTEN DEATH

Since the revelation that the dying King George V was given drugs by his doctor, Lord Dawson of Penn, to shorten his life as well as to relieve his suffering, some supporters of voluntary euthanasia have grasped this incident as giving respectability to their cause. The case of a Yorkshire general practitioner who was acquitted of the attempted murder of a dying lung cancer patient to whom he had given a heavy dose of pain-killers, has also focused attention on an abiding moral dilemma.

By advocates of euthanasia, both incidents are taken as illuminating the contrast between the moral burden which is placed on doctors in alleviating the suffering of terminally ill patients and the denial by law of a suffering patient's right to take his own life. Yet neither case was relevant to legalising voluntary euthanasia nor justifies it morally.

So far as George V was concerned, the king was in no physical condition to make such a decision with the clarity of mind which advocates of euthanasia normally represent as the way in which it should properly be taken. Indeed,

Dawson's notes record that "the last stage might endure for many hours unknown to the Patient." Nor could a patient who was conscious — but as weak and as near the end as the king — be in any condition to embark on the legal arrangements required for voluntary euthanasia, which is justified as a rational and careful process not to be hurried.

We come back in such cases to the doctor's decision which must be taken with reference to his knowledge of all the circumstances. It is dependent on both personal rectitude and medical judgment. Though one of the hardest decisions to take, it is eased by one simple fact: For a good doctor even to contemplate action which hastens death even by a few hours, there must be absolute medical confidence that it is inevitable anyway.

Indeed, the harder temptation to resist nowadays, as a result of advanced medical science, is to strive officiously to keep alive a patient for whom there is no hope but only suffering. Yet most opponents of euthanasia would not wish doctors to defy nature in this way. Most would probably

also agree that if a heavy dose of drugs which is inevitable to relieve acute suffering also has the coincidental effect of shortening life, it is right to spare the patient suffering.

The case against legalising voluntary euthanasia has a different moral and rational basis. There is the risk that some chronically ill patients suffering much pain or disability might feel themselves nuisances to their families, and fear that they had a duty to opt for euthanasia. Some might feel that they were being pressured in that direction. There is the risk that they would feel vulnerable and afraid. Whatever the legal safeguards, there would be abuses.

Above all, however, the decisive criterion is the sanctity of life; the deep human instinct that it must not be extinguished at convenience. To see euthanasia as just another individual human right which is frustrated by the state is distorted vision, or woman is an island, and society has the right to set a standard of life's value. We have already done much to diminish it and euthanasia would diminish it further.

KEEPING TRIALS FAIR

The proposals in the Criminal Justice Bill, which would allow children to give evidence through the medium of a video in child abuse cases, come at a time of great concern about the way people give evidence. The recent Abu Nidal grenade smuggling case, in which a Libyan informer gave evidence wearing a false beard and thick glasses, raised some sniggers but also posed worrying questions as to how far a court was prepared to go in protecting a witness at the cost of ignoring the best interests of a defendant.

The present proposal is limited to a live video link between the court and the child, possibly accompanied by his or her parents. But there would also appear to be eminent support — from, for instance, Professor Glanville Williams in *The Times* last week — for the further reform of showing pre-recorded evidence from child witnesses to a jury.

Recorded evidence supposes that a child will be taken through his or her evidence in a private room by an independent interviewer such as a doctor or a social worker. The defendant and his lawyer would be hidden from the child but would be able to ask the interviewer to ask the child the particular questions. The whole interview would be recorded and shown to the jury.

It is argued, amongst other things, that this approach would best protect the child from the trauma of a court hearing, would allow evidence

to be taken whilst the child's memory was still fresh, and might well induce a defendant to plead guilty, thus saving time, expense and distress to the child. It is additionally claimed that it would provide a real chance to disprove a child's allegations early on.

But the procedure amounts, in the eyes of some lawyers, to a denial of a defendant's basic right to test fully the case against him. They also fear that it will usurp the function of the jury and introduce an inquisitorial system of justice by the back door. And there is substance in these anxieties.

The essential danger is that it will turn the giving of evidence into a mere performance, with all the attendant dangers of the child being coached in the part before-hand. Who will see that this does not happen? Will there be dummy runs?

Precisely because the child will not be available at the trial, it will in practical terms prove impossible to test the evidence properly, particularly when it is the interviewer and not the defendant's lawyer who is entitled to examine him or her. The interviewer thus becomes the effective arbiter of what is true — and not the jury. That cannot be acceptable.

Moreover, it is far from clear who will select the interviewers and from which body of people they would come. Would the child's parents have a right to object to either to the interviewer or to a particular question? Could a defendant insist upon a particular question being

asked? What if a point arises at trial which has not been covered in the video recording and so on? The difficulties are legion.

Nor is it immediately apparent how recorded evidence would allow for early detection of flaws in a child's evidence. If it is the interviewer who is to explore such weaknesses, there would have to be set limits to his investigative powers. These limits are not obvious.

To borrow from the Home Secretary, we all want child molesters to face the punishment they so richly deserve. However, those accused of child molesting must not be convicted on evidence that cannot be fairly weighed. The innocent child must be protected, but so also must the innocent defendant.

Supporters of pre-recorded interrogation, in their turn, regard live link videos as unsatisfactory because they have the notion of a covering child being insensitively grilled by barristers in full fig. But as Mr Justice McNeill has recently demonstrated in the Cardiff Crown Court, lawyers can and do go to great lengths to try and dispel a child's terror of a formal trial. Why should equally vigorous attempts not be made under a live link arrangement?

Whatever fears there may be about live link video evidence, at least it is an open attempt to balance the rights of the accused against the need to protect the vulnerable. Pre-recorded evidence, on the other hand, weighs the scales.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How to remove food mountains

From Mr S. T. Bolter

Sir, Taking land out of production is not the most practical way of reducing over-large agricultural surpluses. The cost of seeing that farmers throughout the EEC comply with such a directive would be enormous. Its effect would be limited by farmers attempting to maintain their production by even more intensive use of chemicals.

While the idea of parcels of land reverting to nature for many years is appealing, recently intensively cultivated land would grow little more attractive than netles unless willingly managed by farmers.

Stopping all improvement grants for the conversion of land to arable use; encouraging the planting of hedges and mixed woodland; requiring an adequate width left unown where there are footpaths; and reducing the exemptions from planning controls enjoyed by farmers would make a small contribution to the reduction of surpluses but would be more worth while because it would make to people's enjoyment of the countryside. Tax on fertiliser, selected pesticides and other agricultural chemicals, to make the point at which extra income from increased yield fails to meet the cost of extra chemicals occur at a lower level, would be the most appropriate way of achieving the further reduction needed. Overall production would be reduced and chemical pollution would be reduced.

The product of the tax would be used to offset some of the costs of the common agricultural policy to finance more monitoring and research into the effect on health and the environment of nitrates and pesticides, and to finance plant for the removal of agricultural chemicals from the water supply.

However, we must not over-react and cut production too far, for a system which encourages a small agricultural surplus almost every year is a small price to pay for avoiding the serious shortages and inflated prices that would otherwise arise in years when disease or extensive bad weather causes a sudden fall in yield.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN T. BOLTER,
Wickham House,
Gillingham, Kent, SE13 5JN.

From Mr A. M. Mackintosh
Sir, As a farmer I would have liked your excellent article on Europe's farming muddle (November 24-28) to have stressed that Britain is still a large importer of food, and all these mountains are not of our making.

For instance, in dairy products Britain's production was well below the level of home demand when quotas were first introduced. Now British dairy farmers are facing the threat of a further reduction in their quotas, while we have to import about 30 per cent of the butter and cheese that we use.

Our beef production, too, is well below the level of self-sufficiency. Only with wheat are we guilty of adding to the surpluses; but not half as guilty as the French. Our production is about 103 per cent of self-sufficiency, while the figure for France is 206 per cent.

The idea of reducing farmland by 20 per cent only makes sense in Britain if we are prepared to pay a disproportionate penalty to solve

Laboratory accidents

From Dr John Drewe

Sir, A lack of graduate science teachers has led to a policy whereby those with some appropriate experience are being encouraged to train as science teachers. One of the objectives of the GCSE is greatly to increase a pupil's experimental work, which is assessed in order to determine the final GCSE grade.

An increase in experiments under the supervision of staff who do not have the knowledge to recognise exactly what may be hazardous will lead to more accidents involving personal injury and more prosecutions for failing to adopt adequate safety measures.

School laboratories are already

dangerous places: a number of routine experiments are potentially lethal and, despite repeated revisions of the laboratory manuals, there are still experiments which can go wrong because the published instructions do not fully describe all the problems which might occur.

Recent problems include the preparation of nitrogen trichloride, an unstable high explosive, during a chlorination procedure; and even a routine hydrogen preparation can produce an explosion because of the collapse of a weakened flask, despite all the recommended precautions being taken.

Yours faithfully,
J. DREWE,
148 Wilford Way, NW11.

Unesco consultancy

From Mr Arthur Garston

Sir, Ms Rosemary Righter's November 4 article alleged that I have been "directly in Unesco's pay" since June, 1985, in order to promote "a generally favourable account" of Director-General M'bow's stewardship. The accusation is inaccurate.

My two consultancy contracts extended from mid-June to mid-December, 1985; they have not been renewed, as Ms Righter claims. My contract was to advise on how best to improve the performance of Unesco's Office of Public Information. I have never written about M'bow personally or about his stewardship. Nor have I been, or am now, his "best friend at \$3,000 a month", as your headline asserted.

My newspaper articles about Unesco were written on a freelance basis before and after, as well as during, my consultancy period. They related mainly to the concepts underlying Unesco, its activities and the politics and diplomacy surrounding the US and UK decisions to leave the organization.

They were neither requested by, nor shown to, Unesco before publication. They were based on verifiable facts. Ms Righter claims, for instance, that the evidence I offered for the way Americans sought to influence Britain's withdrawal decision was "weak". On the contrary, that evidence was based on verbal and documentary US State Department (and other) information.

An extra burden

For mothers

From the Director of the Spastics Society

Sir, A woman's health before conception and during pregnancy can seriously affect her success in child-bearing. The Spastics Society has long recognised that one of the problems, in terms of handicap prevention, is the question of material poverty in pregnancy and, more especially, nutritional poverty. Cerebral palsy is a condition which can occur in any family, regardless of sex, race, maternal age or social background. Handicap prevention is therefore of direct concern to us all.

Under the new entitlement rules the statutory maternity pay (report, November 25, later editions) will benefit between 5,000 and 10,000 women, who will qualify for the first time. In contrast 75,000 to 85,000 women will no longer benefit.

This is a further example of the systematic erosion in financial maternity provision which has been taking place over the past few years. In 1980 a 5 per cent cut in maternity allowance was imposed in lieu of taxation; in 1982 earnings-related supplements to the allowance were abolished; in 1984 child dependency additions to the allowance had gradually been reduced and were abolished in November.

The 1986 Social Security Act spelt out yet further cuts in provision. The £25 maternity grant will be abolished from April, 1987, and replaced by a means-tested grant worth £75. In addition, the present supplementary benefit single payments for babies' essential needs will be abolished.

In 1983 about 170,000 people claimed these single payments at an average payment of £60. This, added to the £25 grant, gave an average of £85. This is £10 higher in 1983 than the £75 proposed for 1987.

Finally, free milk and vitamins will be abolished for all except those mothers receiving supplementary benefit.

We cannot stress too strongly the importance of adequate financial provision for mothers during pregnancy. The reductions in benefits for pregnant women and new mothers witnessed over the past six years cannot, and must not, be allowed to continue.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN COX, Director,
The Spastics Society,
12 Park Crescent, W1,
November 27.

Changing skyline

From Mrs Jessica Knight

Sir, I live in an area of London in which the houses are mostly Edwardian. I have become attached to the different houses of that period, with their leaded lights, gables and large-paned windows. On a clear evening I like to look up and see the chimneys and the decorative ridge tiles silhouetted against the darkening sky.

Am I the only one who curses to myself when I see another old roof being replaced? I look into the skips beside the houses and there, sure enough, are the old clay decorative ridge tiles, all smashed up. And the new roof? Mostly hideous concrete tiles and a dreary uniformity of plain ridge tiles — nothing to excite the eye on a beautiful evening!

Many of these old roofs are being replaced with the help of local council grants. Could councils not require those receiving grants to retain something of the character of the old skyline? Yours faithfully,
JESSICA KNIGHT,
19 Gracedale Road,
Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1JH,
November 19.

Police cadets' role

From Mr Robert Keys

Sir, Can I add a footnote to the recent excellent article on the police (November 10 to 14)?

As part of their training all police cadets pass two-month periods of "community work" attached to youth clubs, hostels for the mentally handicapped, hospitals etc.

The voluntary services at Charing Cross Hospital regularly use cadets to care for patients: helping to feed the infirm; visiting isolated old people in the community; relieving carers of the disabled at home; helping with hospital out-patients and entertainments, and much else.

We believe, as do the police training schools, that this helps to develop the caring, compassionate role of future policemen and women, as well as being of great benefit to the hospital, and very much more than that.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT KEYS (Co-ordinator,
Voluntary Services),
Charing Cross Hospital (Fulham),
Fulham Palace Road, W6,
November 18.

Fellows in question

From Mr Stephen Shell

Sir, The Royal Society and the British Academy, as this country's top gatherings of proven researchers, rightly expect from government a hearing as respectful as that given to the universities where their Fellows work.

Yet how far is government (let alone the responsible voter) told the detailed criteria (as distinct from procedure) for fellowship elections, especially when interdisciplinary studies may be vitally important but (almost by definition) academically suspect?

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SHELL,
78 Sunningdale Road, NW4,
November 22.

ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 2 1919

Nancy Viscountess Astor (1879-1964) was MP for the Sutton Division of Plymouth from 1919 to 1945. The first woman elected to Parliament was actually Countess Markievicz (née Constance Gore-Booth) who, as a Sinn Féiner, won a Dublin division in 1918, but she never took her seat.

THE FIRST WOMAN M.P.

LADIES' DAY IN THE COMMONS (By Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The House of Commons is intensely human, and the coming of the first woman member excited more widespread interest than any single event since the present Parliament assembled. It was the ladies' day, and it will long be remembered for the clean sweep which was made of many of the traditions of the most conservative institution in the world. It was nothing less than the capitulation of a fortress which had been exclusively masculine for over 600 years.

The oldest Parliamentary hand could not recall an occasion on which so many women had sought orders of admission to the public galleries. The Central Hall was crowded with women, all eager to see Lady Astor take her seat, and if that was denied them, at any rate to greet her as she passed into the House. They were disappointed, for Lady Astor entered by the members' entrance, and walked through the Lobby practically unnoticed.

When the moment for Lady Astor's introduction came, the House had an unfamiliar appearance. There seemed to be many more women than men in the Strangers' Gallery — another sign of the times, for it was reserved for men until a few months ago. At the other end of the Chamber the Ladies' Gallery, with the hatted girls removed for ever, was crowded with a company which included many of Lady Astor's personal friends. One of her children was there with Mrs. Spender-Cly, and Mrs. Lloyd George was one of the spectators of the Prime Minister's obvious self-consciousness. Lord Astor walked down to his wife, from the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, where also the American Ambassador and the High Commissioner of Canada were seated. The Peers' Gallery was quite full. These two galleries were the only parts of the House in which the masculine element remained supreme, for two women journalists, greatly daring, sought and secured admission to the Press Gallery for the first time in its history.

The invasion was unexpected, but the Sergeant-at-Arms held that as the House and the public galleries were now open to women, he could not prevent duly accredited women representatives of newspapers having the entrée from enjoying a similar privilege.

(By a Student of Politics.)
WESTMINSTER, Monday.
When the first woman member of Parliament took her seat to-day in the House of Commons, the public galleries were now open to women, he could not prevent duly accredited women representatives of newspapers having the entrée from enjoying a similar privilege.

It looked for a moment as though Lady Astor was going to begin her Parliamentary career on the Ministerial front bench, and Mr. Jack Jones was heard to call out, "Take your hat off, America." (Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Frederick Baxby will keep up the old habit of wearing their hats in the Commons), but she found a corner seat below the gangway to the Speaker's left, just behind Mr. Bottomley. It is not beneath the dignity of history to record that she wore a blue tailor-made costume with a white collar and a velvet toque. One speaker later spoke of the sweetening influence of her presence, but an unflattering observer detected no difference except an improvement in the appearance of a House which, being rich, is alleged to be shabby and not too good looking. And to say that the difference was no more than that is to say that the first appearance of a woman on the floor of the House was a success and just what it should be, neither more nor less. In reality the appearance of two women reporters in the Press Gallery was far more sensational, for the Gallery is much more conservative than the floor. It has only just, and very jealously, admitted type-writing machines into its precincts.

Where the truth lies

From Mr Philip R. Noakes

Sir, "Being economical with the truth" is nothing new in Whitehall circles. I was present when a well known Cabinet minister, in the course of a private Press briefing, said something which we all knew to be untrue.

"The Times", your correspondent remarked to me afterwards, "does not mind being told a lie. What we do object to is being told one in confidence". Yours truly,
P. R. NOAKES,
Little St Mary's,
St Mary's Lane,
Uplympe,
Lyme Regis, Dorset,
November 27.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 1: The Duke of Edinburgh, President, this evening presented the 1986 Albert Medal and the 1986 Benjamin Franklin Medal and attended a Council Dinner at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, WC2.

His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman (Sir Peter Baldwin). Captain Ian Gardiner, RM, was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, this evening attended the Cooper Dinner at Claridge's.

Her Royal Highness was received by Mr Richard Cooper (a Council Member of the Society). Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Earl of Airlie (Lord Chamberlain) at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by General Sir Peter Whiteley.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
December 1: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston was in attendance.

Her Majesty was present this evening at a Reception given by the Aldburgh Foundation at St James's Palace.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 1: The Prince of Wales this morning opened the new Sports Hall at Mountbatten School, Romsey, Hampshire.

Afterwards, His Royal Highness opened the new Ocean Sound Studios at Segensworth West, Fareham, Hampshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Anderson was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Patron, British Film Institute, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, this evening attended the premiere of *Labyrinth*, in aid of the Museum of the Moving Image, at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square.

Mrs George West and Mr Humphrey Mews were in attendance.

The Princess of Wales this afternoon attended a Carol Service, with the Archbishop of Canterbury and local schoolchildren, in Canterbury Cathedral.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anne Beckett-Smith and Lieutenant Commander

Richard Aylard, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Sir John Riddell, Bt at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 1: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was represented by The Hon Mrs Wills at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

The Duke of Gloucester was present today at a Luncheon given by The Institute of Plumbing and The Worshipful Company of Plumbers to mark 100 years of Plumbers' Registration at the House of Commons, London, SW1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

ST JAMES'S PALACE
December 1: The Duke of Kent, Patron of the Tree Council, this afternoon planted a tree at Runnymede, Surrey during National Tree Week.

Captain Michael Campbell Lamerton was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were represented by Lieutenant Commander Sir Richard Buckley at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
December 1: Princess Alexandra was represented by the Hon Angus Ogilvy at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

The Duchess of York is to be President of the Anestasia Trust for the Deaf and Royal Patron of the Tale Gallery Foundation.

A memorial service for Audrey Myerson, QC, will be held in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, January 20, 1987, at 5 pm.

A memorial service for Hector Bruce Binney will be held on Friday, December 5, at 3.30 pm, at St James's Church, Piccadilly.

A service of thanksgiving for the lives of Miss Elizabeth (Betsy) Proffitt and Major Philip Proffitt will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, W1, at 11.30 am, on Wednesday, December 10.

Church news

Appointments
Canon Donald Gray, Rector of Liverpool, to be Canon of Westminster, in succession to Canon Trevor Beeson, who has been appointed to the deanery of Winchester.

Canon Alexander Wedderburn, Vice-Dean of Winchester, to be Dean of Guildford, in succession to the Very Rev A.C. Bridge, who resigned on October 31.

The Rev R. A. Adams, Vicar, St Andrew's, Winchester, to be Vicar, St Andrew's, Salisbury, in succession to the Rev R. A. Adams, who resigned on October 31.

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Sale room £1.2m for comtesse's hoard

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Bidders went wild for the treasures of the Comtesse Moma Bismarck at Sotheby's sale in Monaco on Sunday. A famous beauty and a millionairess who was the Duchess of Windsor's chief rival as the American hostess of Paris, she collected with taste and passion.

The prices for her English furniture took Sotheby's wholly by surprise. Two giltwood sideboards of around 1780 supported by side tables with swags of foliage in their months were bid to 1,328,000 francs (estimate 90,000-120,000 francs) or £135,384. A pair of early eighteenth century giltwood tables in the manner of William Kent secured the same price against an estimate of 150,000-200,000 francs.

A pair of Queen Anne carved wood wall lamps in the form of lanterns had not even been accorded a colour plate in the catalogue but were bid to 688,200 francs (estimate 50,000-60,000 francs) or £70,584. There was a pair of mirrors of around 1740 with carved and gilded frames which made 532,000 francs (estimate 20,000-30,000 francs) or £54,646.

Her French furniture looked positively cheap by comparison though even here there were some big surprises. A Louis XVI bergère, or armchair, which Sotheby's had rated at

5,000-6,000 francs sold for 666,000 francs or £68,307. The sale totalled £1,289,430 with every lot finding a buyer.

The most outlandish price in the Monaco sale of furnishings from mixed properties was 1,332,000 francs (estimate 100,000-120,000 francs) or £136,615 for a pair of ivory candlesticks carved in the form of sphinxes. They were English and dated from around 1830. This sale totalled £1.5 million with 16 per cent left unsold.

In London yesterday Sotheby's set a new auction price record for a Dürer print when they sold a brilliant early impression of the 1504 engraving of Adam and Eve for £242,000 (estimate £100,000-£140,000) to David Tuckwell, the New York dealer.

Christie's came up with an auction price record for a porcelain dinner service. The dinner service was made for King Christian VII of Denmark in around 1730 and sold for a total of £303,600, though it was divided into 13 lots.

It was sold from the royal collection in 1797 and had remained in the same family ever since. However, seven items had been disposed of elsewhere over the years.

Appointments

Mr R.A. Beetham
The engagement is announced between Ross Anthony, second son of Mr and Mrs Eric Beetham, of Bournemouth, and Paula Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Mottram, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr R. Bogie-Roffe
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. Bogie-Roffe, and Lucy Elizabeth, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Stephen Jenkins, of Hampstead Manor, Northleach, Gloucestershire.

Mr S.P.B. Denchey
The engagement is announced between Simon Patrick Bruce, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. Denchey, of Woodhead, Seale, Surrey, and Anabella Napier, younger daughter of Mr C.J.K. Fordham, of Osney Park, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, and Mrs P. Fordham, of Shawfield, Street, London SW3.

Mr T.A. Ewen
The engagement is announced between Terence Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Ewen, of London, and Judith Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alec Halliwell, of Henley-in-Arden.

Mr D. Grinstead
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs H.W. Grinstead, of Chobham, Surrey, and Alicia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Esposito, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Mr D.P. Lums
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. Lums, of Addiscombe, Surrey, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Wills, of Kenley, Surrey.

Mr T.S. Maynard
The engagement is announced between Tim, eldest son of Mr and Mrs K.C. Maynard, of Maidstone, Kent, and Alex, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A.J.A. Holmes, of Manor Barn, Aldwicks, Gloucestershire.

Dr W.G. Nott-Bower
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OBITUARY

MR FRANK FISHER

Leader in independent education

The Hon F. F. Fisher, CBE, MC, formerly warden of St Edward's School, Oxford, Master of Wellington College, and chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, died on November 27 at the age of 67. He was, perhaps, the most influential figure in the independent sector of education during the 1960s and 1970s.

Francis (Frank) Forman Fisher was born on September 25, 1919, the second son of Geoffrey Fisher, later Archbishop of Canterbury (and, after his retirement, Lord Fisher of Lambeth).

He was educated at Repton and Clare College, Cambridge, but his academic studies were interrupted by the war, in which he served as a young officer in the Sherwood Foresters in North Africa. He was captured at Tobruk in 1942, but escaped from a train taking him through Italy to a PoW camp in Germany. He made his way back to England where his daring escape was recognized with the award of the MC in 1944.

After the war he completed his degree at Cambridge and won a hockey Blue. His first teaching post was at his old school, Repton, and then in 1954, at the age of 35, he was appointed warden of St Edward's. Almost at once his influence was felt not only in the school but in the Headmasters' Conference.

As a headmaster, Fisher had three great strengths. He had unflinching energy, he was an excellent businessman and, above all, he knew and cared about the boys as individuals. He was not a scholar, though he recognized the importance of achieving good academic results. He was not a particularly spiritual man but he took the trouble to see that the religious life of the school made sense to the pupils.

To his staff he was friendly and approachable, as he was to the many young headmasters

for whom he acted as a mentor. He was a "trade journal" for headmasters, *Conference* (now *Headmasters' Conference*), and persuaded his colleagues to set up a political sub-committee. In 1979 he became chairman of the advisory committee of the independent schools joint council. To have a man who was both efficient and open-minded at the centre of independent schools affairs at this period helped to ensure that the independent sector would emerge in the 1980s both more professional and more secure.

On retirement he took up the post of principal of Walsley Hall, Oxford, a correspondence college. He also became a governor of a number of schools, including Repton. In addition, he was a director of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office.

He was unmarried.

PROFESSOR BARKER FAIRLEY
Professor Barker Fairley, OC, one of the foremost Goethe scholars in the English-speaking world, and a leading Canadian painter, has died at the age of 99.

He was born at Barnsley, Yorkshire, on May 21, 1887, and studied at the universities of Leeds and Jena, where he was Lecturer in English from 1907 until 1910.

In that year he was appointed to a lectureship in German at Alberta University, and in 1914 was made professor in the subject. In the following year he was elected to one of the chairs of German at Toronto University, where he remained until his retirement in 1957.

He spent the rest of his life in Canada, except for a brief interlude as Henry Simon Professor of German at Manchester University from 1932 to 1936.

He took a special interest in the English poet, Charles M. Doughty, on whom he published a book in 1927. But his main scholarly work was devoted to Goethe, Heine, Raabe and Keller. *A Study of Goethe* (1947) is still a classic, and his crowning achievement was a translation of Goethe's *Faust* in 1953.

In the summer of 1949 Fairley was invited by Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, to deliver six lectures (published four years later as *Goethe's Faust*), but he was prevented from doing so by the US Department of Justice, which informed him that he was permanently denied entry to the country. The reasons for this are not wholly clear, but it has been suggested that *A Study of Goethe* was considered, wrongly, to have Marxist undertones; also that his wife was suspected of left-wing sympathies.

As a young man Fairley was friendly with the painters of the century dinner held on Wednesday, November 19, 1986. Mr Anthony Ward, president of the club, presided and Mr Peter Ustinov was the guest speaker.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society
The Lord Lieutenant for Greater Manchester and Lady Downward and the High Sheriff for Greater Manchester and Mrs Thomas

NFU in threat to block imports

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

The National Farmers' Union threatened yesterday to blockade British ports from next week to prevent imports of cattle, and beef carcasses, from the Republic of Ireland.

The threat was delivered directly to Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, by Mr Simon Gourlay, NFU president, as they shared a platform at a meeting at the Royal Smithfield Show.

During the meeting, Mr Jopling was heckled and jeered by 200 farmers protesting at low beef prices and at the Government's failure to obtain a devaluation of the green pound.

As a result of the devaluation of the punt, Irish exporters now had a price advantage of about £34 a head.

Mr Jopling said later he did not think it helped for people to take the law into their own hands.

Terrorism was rife in the world and nearly all EEC ministers came from countries where there had been terrorism, murder, and assassination in the last few years.

"There is too much lawlessness in Europe, and farmers should think very carefully indeed before they move into that business too, because it is undoubtedly infectious."

Mr Gourlay denied that he was inciting his members to break the law. The NFU was not opposed to free trade, but to discriminatory trade which infringed the spirit of the EEC.

Unless the Council of Ministers agreed to a British devaluation next week, there would be demonstrations at the ports.

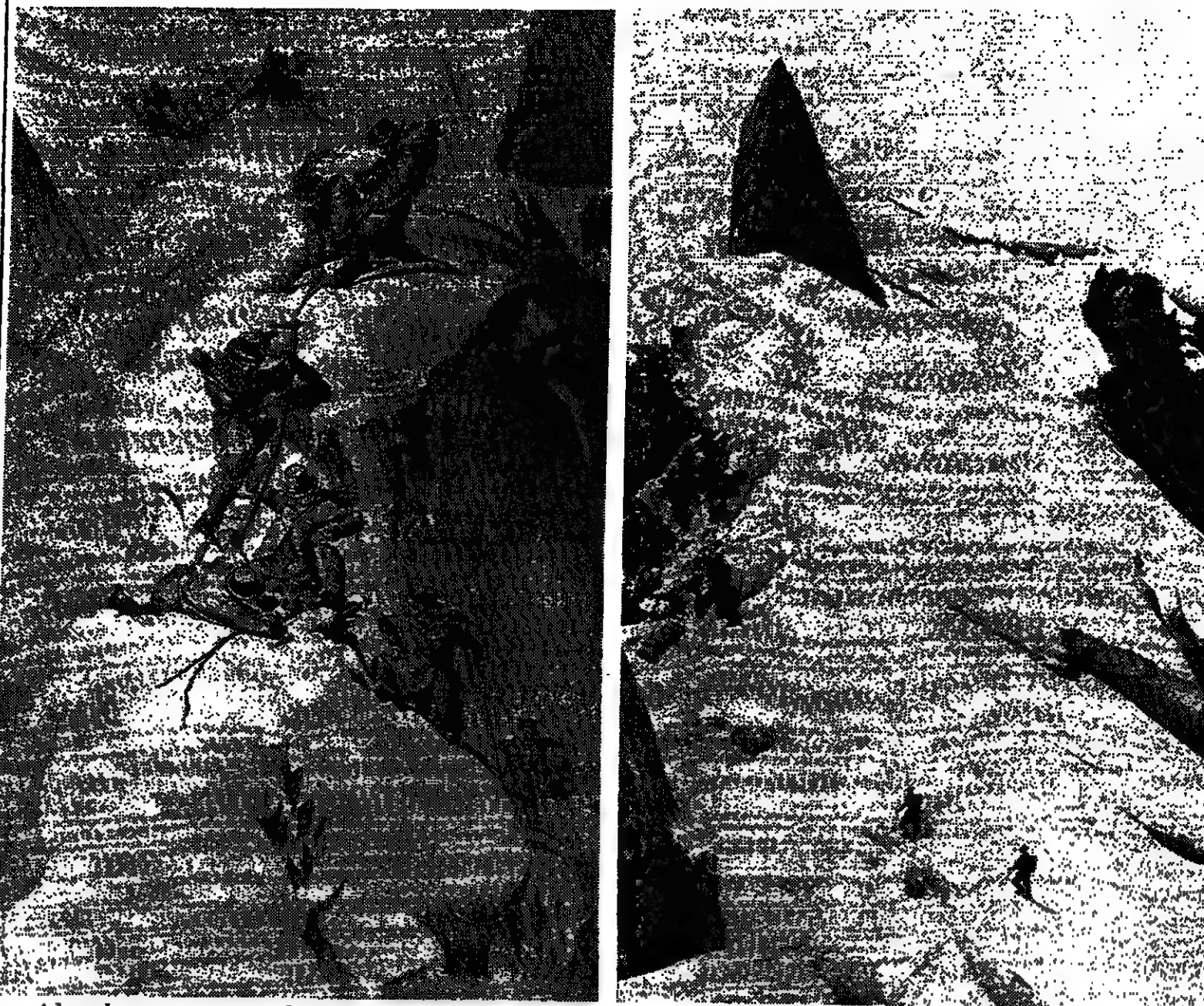
But they would not emulate their French counterparts in taking violent action; they would not be turning lorries upside down and burning them.

Mr Gourlay expressed confidence that a devaluation of the British and French green currencies would be agreed at next week's meeting in Brussels.

Mr Jopling said he was hopeful of a settlement and that Mr Austin Deasy, the Irish Agriculture Minister, had been "extremely supportive."

At the meeting, Mr Gourlay said that the British beef industry was being slowly strangled.

200 years of assaults on Mont Blanc



A hazardous moment on an early ascent of Mont Blanc (left) and latter-day mountaineers silhouetted against the formidable south-east face.

The bicentenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc, probably the most important factor in the development of mountaineering as a sport, is being celebrated in an exhibition opening in London today (David Sapsed writes).

Literature, paintings and photographs tracing 200 years of assaults on the mountain will go on show at the Alpine Club Gallery, South Audley Street, central London, until December 13.

The first ascent in August 1786 by Dr Michel Gabriel Paccard, the Chamonix village doctor, and Jacques Balmat, a local guide and crystal

hunter, features prominently in the exhibition, as does a later controversy over their final assault on the summit, partly created by the lurid account of Alexandre Dumas.

However, the question of whether Paccard or Balmat ever claimed the five guinea reward offered by Thomas Bowdler for the first ascent remains unanswered.

British and Alpine Club involvement in the conquest of the mountain is also highlighted.

Colonel Mark Beaufoy, who made the fourth ascent, and the first by a Briton, earns his place in the exhibition.

Fowler pledge on violence

Continued from page 1

operation they make and the real dangers they face.

Birmingham's 14 social service centres closed for the morning yesterday in tribute to Miss Bettridge.

In London yesterday, 20 children had to be moved out of residential care in Lewisham, South London, and put into private homes or placed temporarily with foster parents.

Three homes closed last week and the fourth, Westbourne Drive, closed yesterday. Only two of the council's six homes are still

operating on a skeleton non-emergency staff.

Many of the children aged between 11 and 17 are psychologically disturbed, some the victims of child abuse.

Lewisham's assistant director for residential homes said: "The children are very distressed. Many of them have been badly let down by adults and this is just reminding them of it. The dispute has hit a very vulnerable group of people."

A social worker feigned death with blood pouring from knife wounds as the attacker who had just raped her in her office stood and watched, the Central Criminal Court in London was told yesterday.

As the woman, aged 47, lay naked and bleeding from the throat, chest and back, she heard Barrington Silburn, aged 19, say: "I'll wait here for 10 minutes to make sure you are really dead."

After he left, she put on a plastic bin liner, because her clothes had been locked in another room, and escaped through a window.

Silburn, who committed the offence only a month after being released from a five-year sentence for a sex assault on an elderly woman, was remanded for reports.

Mr Justice Kenneth Jones warned him he faced "a very long sentence", possibly life.

Frank Johnson at the Commons

Demise of Wally on point of order

Yesterday's main parliamentary developments in London. For years, he has lived in one of those valleys and shared the life of the people - film script writers.

Labour members suggested that Mr Kinnock's telephone might have been tapped. The Speaker ruled that it was out of order for one MP to say of another that he had acted "with dishonour". The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, announced that he was not going to resign. Mr Moore was angry about London buses going over to single-manning.

Eventually we reached Mr Campbell-Savours and his latest question to Sir Michael Havers and the Wright Affair. It turned out to be an anti-climax - a mere repetition of Mr Campbell-Savours' previous charges. Not as interesting as that commuter riot in Epping Forest or Mr Foot making a nuisance of himself on the 24 bus. The Tories tried to change the subject to Mr Kinnock's telephone calls to Australia. He mentioned tapping. He was being tapped too, he muttered. Hope so, countless Tories were undoubtedly muttering under the breath. The Speaker said he would look into it.

The Labour member of Lintford, Mr Tam Dalyell, whose last appearance in a major conspiracy was the Belgrano, wanted to know how the Tories knew about Mr Kinnock's telephone calls to Australia. He mentioned tapping. He was being tapped too, he muttered. Hope so, countless Tories were undoubtedly muttering under the breath. The Speaker said he would look into it.

It was Mr Dennis Skinner who said that the Attorney General was a wimp. The Speaker told him to withdraw. He refused. The Speaker told him to leave the chamber. Another refusal. Eventually, Mr Skinner submitted wally. The Speaker said the word was offensive, but did not insist on Mr Skinner withdrawing, and hurried on to next business amid much Tory dissatisfaction at such leniency.

What is now needed - in the tradition of those letters to the editor which complain of the loss of the fine old English word "wally" - is lots of letters about the loss of wally. No longer can we name our Wales. The Number 24 London bus can seldom be Wally. Elammond, Wally relied on to go there. But spiritually he is the member

Catalani's opera, *La Wally*.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit the 1986 Smithfield Show, Ears Court, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh attends the second meeting of the Council of British Food and Farming Year, Buckingham Palace, 2.30.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

dines at Lincoln's Inn, 7.10.

The Prince of Wales presents the 1986 Willis Faber Dumas Manufacturing Effectiveness Awards at the Hilton Hotel, 3, and as Chairman of the Cambridge Commonwealth Trust hosts a reception for the trust at Kensington Palace, 7.

The Duchess of Kent visits the Park Lane Fair, organized by the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshop, Park Lane Hotel, 3.

Princess Anne, President of the British Knitting and Clothing Export Council, visits Mulberry Company (Design) Limited, The Street, Chilcompton, Somerset, 1.35.

The Duke of Gloucester visits the Locker Health Shopping Centre, Fareham at 10.55 and opens the Fareham Leisure Centre at 11.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester presents the Toys for Totters Awards at the BBC Studios, Pebble Mill, Birmingham, 3.45.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending November 23:

1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sat) 23.00m
2 EastEnders (Thurs/Sat) 22.50m
3 News at Ten (Thurs/Sat) 10.00m
4 News and Weather (Sun 20.55)
5 News at Ten (Sun 20.55)
6 News at Ten (Sun 20.55)
7 News at Ten (Sun 20.55)
8 News at Ten (Sun 20.55)
9 News at Ten (Sun 20.55)
10 News at Ten (Sun 20.55)

Roads

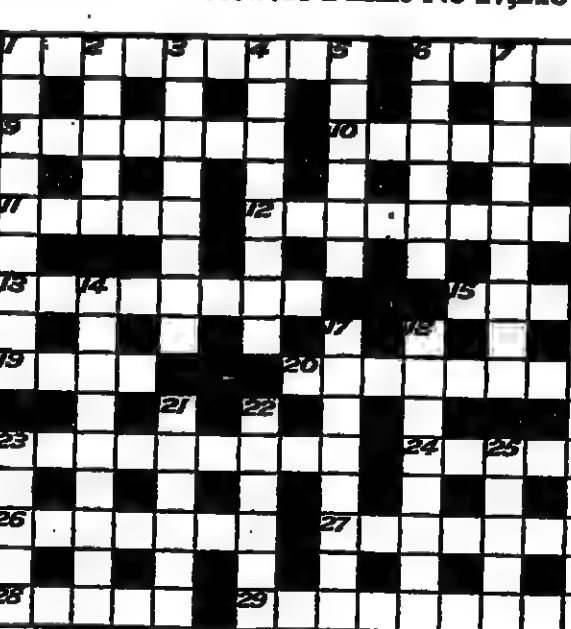
The Midlands: M5: Lane closures between junctions 6 and 5 (Warndon/Rushwood), both carriageways affected, diversions in operation. M54: Carriageway repairs at junction 7 (Cluddley Interchange). M1: Northbound carriageway between junctions 15 and 16 closed between 11pm and 5am Monday to Thursday.

The North: M1: Various lane and slip road closures between junctions 31 and 33 (Workshop/Rotherham). M63: Major reconstruction work at Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester, long delays likely at peak times. A1: Repairs to Tyne Tunnel, delays likely.

WEATHER

A warm front will move NE across all regions, followed by mild southwesterly winds. In England and Wales there may be a slight frost in parts of the N at first but mild cloudy weather will spread from the SW during the morning. There will be patches of mainly light rain especially in the W and N. In Northern Ireland there will be rain at times and in Scotland, after a frosty start in many parts, wet and windy weather will spread from the W. Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mainly dry in southern Britain, windy in the N with rain at times, generally mild.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,218



ACROSS

- 1 In short this is the day to make one (9).
- 6 Model acted for younger brother (5).
- 9 Forty minute job for Robin to describe it? (7)
- 10 Publication appearing stage by stage (7).
- 11 Supplementary rate vote is out of order (5).
- 12 Submission for an award to daughter and niece, perhaps (9).
- 13 Sombre but done with style (8).
- 15 A kiss can be a carrier, they say (4).
- 19 Original plot? (4).
- 20 Does one need leave to do this? Yes (8).
- 23 The importance of star rating (9).
- 24 Discover poet and knight (5).
- 26 To do with water in the wine (7).
- 27 Sweet noise made by actors? (7).
- 28 One of an opening pair (5).
- 29 Support for the working artist (9).

DOWN

- 4 Creature with resting place on river (8).
- 5 Republic takes in nothing but farmers (6).
- 6 Police are about and impartial (6).
- 7 Bond girl's neuter disguise (5).
- 8 Experience a smack (5).
- 14 Always go for this type of growth (9).
- 17 New look for examination? (8).
- 18 A minister's assistant receives praise. Cheers! (8).
- 21 Do this in arithmetic to rule (6).
- 22 Cattle county (6).
- 23 Walk briskly in Cambridge-shire (5).
- 25 A household name in the orchestral world (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 17,217



Work by Cornish artists: Paimouth Art Gallery, Cornwall; 10 to 1.2 to 4.30.

MUSIC

University Chamber Choir with Lynn Jones & Charlotte Ridsdale, conductors; Kings Hall, Newcastle University, 8.00.

Scottish National Orchestra, Conducted by Neeme Järvi, violin Henryk Szeryng, Music Hall, Aberdeen; 7.30.

Concert by Oxford University Orchestra, Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford; 8.00.

Concert by the Vienna Schubert Trio; Music School, Repton, Derby; 7.45.

The Magic Waits: by Shona Liddle, music by Rab Handley; The Netherbow Arts Centre, 43 High Street, Edinburgh; 7. (ends Dec 20).

Talks, lectures

The Historical Collections of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, by Janet Dudley; The Friends of Rye Art Gallery, 107 High Street, Rye; 7.45.

Editor of Ionising Radiation on DNA: by Professor M C R Symons, FRS; Chemistry Lecture Room B.4.15.

A.B.C. Alcohol, Bubbles and Cortisone: by Professor P J Greig; Bennett Lecture Theatre 1; 5.15. (both held at the University of Leicester).

Designing and making: Work of school children; Doncaster Museum, Chequer Road, Doncaster; 10 to 5.

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AROUND BRITAIN

Location	Time	Weather
London	4.25 pm to 7.15 am	Cloud, f, fair, r, rain, s, sun.
Bristol	4.35 pm to 7.25 am	
Edinburgh	4.13 pm to 7.52 am	
Manchester	4.23 pm to 7.34 am	
Penzance	4.52 pm to 7.32 am	

NOON TODAY

Location	Time	Weather
London	4.25 pm to 7.15 am	Cloud, f, fair, r, rain, s, sun.
Bristol	4.35 pm to 7.25 am	
Edinburgh	4.13 pm to 7.52 am	
Manchester	4.23 pm to 7.34 am	
Penzance	4.52 pm to 7.32 am	

ABROAD

Location	Time	Weather
London	4.25 pm to 7.15 am	Cloud, f, fair, r, rain, s, sun.
Bristol	4.35 pm to 7.25 am	
Edinburgh	4.13 pm to 7.52 am	
Manchester	4.23 pm to 7.34 am	
Penzance	4.52 pm to 7.32 am	

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1272.5 (-19.7)
FT-SE 100
1617.8 (-18.9)

Bargains
29647 (26875)
USM (Datastream)
129.19 (+0.16)

THE POUND

US Dollar
1.4375 (-0.0020)
W German mark
2.8233 (-0.0075)
Trade-weighted
67.9 (-0.2)

General Motors chief resigns

The resignation of Mr H. Ross Perot was announced by the board of General Motors Corporation yesterday as part of a controversial \$700 million (£480 million) plan to buy back his shares in return for a better dispute between the Texas billionaire and Mr Roger Smith, chairman of General Motors.

The announcement ended weeks of rumours that the feud between Mr Smith and Mr Perot had escalated to the point where they were no longer speaking. Mr Smith was reportedly incensed by Mr Perot's outspoken criticism of the giant car company, which he described as "obsolete" and "out of touch with the market place."

Mr Perot joined GM in 1984 in one of the biggest mergers in American history. GM agreed to pay \$2.5 billion for Mr Perot's company, Electronic Data Systems Corporation, in an ambitious effort by Mr Smith to push the car company into "the 21st century."

He planned to use the latest technology to build factories of the future and produce a small car profitably in the US.

Polly Peck up

Polly Peck, the fruit growing and electronics company in Turkey, announced a preliminary pre-tax profit up 15 per cent to £70 million on turnover up 33 per cent to £274 million for the year to August 30. The dividend was increased by 28.6p to 6.75p.

Tempos, page 22

Profit setback

Chamberlin & Hill, the foundries and electrical engineering company, saw a fall to £192,000 in pre-tax profits for the six months to September 30, against £202,000 in the same period last year. The interim dividend is 1.4p.

£16.5m help

The Overseas Development Administration announced a £16.5 million grant to Sri Lanka yesterday to help finance the Samanala Weva hydro-electric project and support £66 million of contracts awarded to Baturu Beatty Construction International, GEC Turbine Generators and Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

Wound up

Grovebell Group was compulsorily wound up in the High Court after the company's application for an adjournment was refused.

Tempos

Wall Street	22	Money Markets	25
Co News	21.24	Foreign Exch	24
Comment	23	Traded Opt	26
Futures	23	Commodities	26
Options	23	USM Prices	26
Stock Market	23	Share Prices	27
Prognosis	23		

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	1893.98 (-20.25)
Dow Jones	18307.98 (-17.52)
Nikkei Dow	2452.15 (+33.40)
Hong Kong	284.3 (+0.1)
Amsterdam	1365.5 (+0.1)
Sydney: AO	2073.3 (+2.1)
Frankfurt	4028.91 (+6.30)
Brussels	398.3 (-3.50)
Paris: CAC	557.80 (-3.50)
Zurich: SCA Gen	n/a
London: FT. A	81.13 (-0.82)
FT. Gilt	

Closing prices Page 27

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base	11%
3-month interbank	11%-11.5%
3-month eligible bills	10.25%-11%
buying rate	
US: Prime Rate	7%
Federal Funds 54%	
3-month Treasury Bills	5.39-5.37%
30-year bonds	100%-100.1%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£: \$1.4375	\$: £0.6965
DM: £2.8233	DM: £1.6375
FF: £2.3310	FF: £1.4375
FF: £2.503	FF: £1.6223
Yen: £23.18	Yen: £109.7
Index: 67.9	Index: 109.7
ECU: £0.738779	SDR: £1/a

Shock DTI inquiry wipes £330m off drinks group

Shares hit by Guinness

By Lawrence Lever

James Capel, the stockbroker, was advising clients to sell, while Casenove, the brokers to the company, said that it had no news itself on the DTI investigation.

There was strong feeling among brokers and market-makers that either more information should be provided on the reason for the DTI inquiry or alternatively that Guinness shares should be suspended.

One anxious shareholder said: "I tried to sell with a limit of 295p on the selling price. My brokers said they couldn't do it."

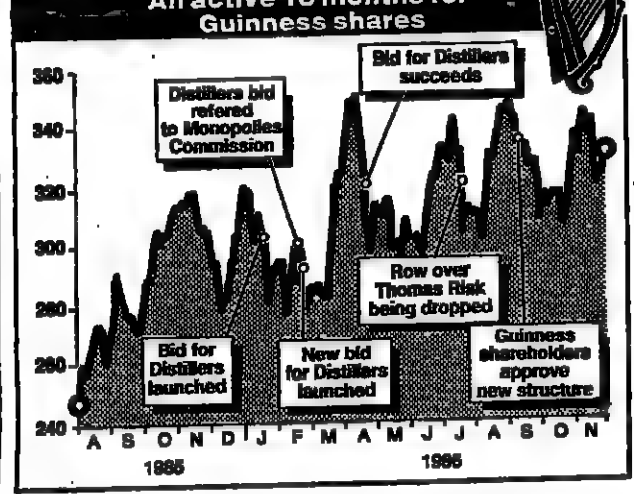
Shares in Guinness went down sharply yesterday after the announcement that the Department of Trade and Industry has appointed inspectors to investigate the affairs of the company.

At one point £330 million was wiped off the market capitalization of Guinness as the shares plummeted from 331p to a low of 291p, while 19 million Guinness shares changed hands. Mr Ernest Saunders, the chairman, was unavailable for comment.

The shares later recovered to close at 298p - a fall of 33p on the day representing about one-tenth of its market capitalization.

The market was stunned by the announcement which took everyone, including Guinness itself, completely by surprise. The DTI was inundated with calls from stockbrokers and merchant banks, anxious for any further news.

"We have absolutely no idea what is going on," complained one London broker. "What advice can we give to our clients?"



Saunders' announcement took the company by surprise

However the more likely cause for the investigation is that it has been triggered by the information that the American Securities and Exchange Commission has been giving the DTI on the activities of Mr Ivan Boesky, the disgraced American arbitrageur.

A DTI spokesman refused to comment on this suggestion, as did Mr Boesky's lawyer, Mr Theodore A. Levine.

However, the DTI announcement of the investigation incorporated a reference to provisions of the Financial Services Act which were brought into force on midnight last Thursday.

These provisions allow the DTI to pass information gathered as a result of a company investigation to the SEC, and other regulatory bodies.

They go further than the memorandum of understanding signed recently by the DTI and the American regulatory authorities. According to the DTI, the memorandum of understanding alone would not allow information gathered as a result of a Companies Act investigation to be disclosed to the SEC.

A spokesman for the Stock Exchange said that the DTI was free to investigate any inquiry it considered fit without reference to the Exchange.

He said also that as part of the normal monitoring process the surveillance staff had examined activity in the shares of Arthur Bell at the time of the Guinness bid last year. However, no action was taken after the Guinness bid for Distillers.

Khoo cloud over bank

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

Worries that the involvement of Standard Chartered Bank, the international banking group, in the affairs of Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puan, the Singapore businessman, could affect the bank's profits continued to mount in the City yesterday.

Stockbrokers were revising downwards their estimates for Standard's year-end profits in the expectation that heavy provisions will have to be made against loans to Tan Sri Khoo.

Mr Tim Clarke, banking analyst for Scrimgeour Vickers, the broker, said: "Standard Chartered is one of the biggest banks in the Far East. Its exposure to Tan Sri Khoo, his family and the National Bank of Brunei could well be over £100 million, although we cannot be certain."

"Even if it were considerably less than that, provisions of some £10 million against possible bad debts on the loans would seem reasonable."

Scrimgeour had been estimating a year-end pre-tax profit of £280 million for Standard, but now expects nearer £270 million after extra bad debt provisions.

Tan Sri Khoo resigned last week as a director of Standard, within days of his son's arrest by the Brunei authorities on charges of fraud relating to the National Bank of Brunei. His son is chairman of the bank, which was 90 per cent-owned by the Khoo family.

Tan Sri Khoo, who owns just over 6 per cent of Standard, was in London last week, sparking speculation that he was looking for a buyer for his holding.

Speculation sent Standard's shares up 5p yesterday from 512p to 520p.

Tempos, page 22

Profit at AE tops forecast by £1m

By Cliff Feltham

As the battle for control of AE enters its final phase, the engineering group yesterday released profit figures which suggest it is performing well without outside offers of help.

The company made £29 million pre-tax last year, £1 million more than forecast, and a 13 per cent increase on the previous year. Sales were up 2.4 per cent to £392 million. This reflects the number of activities shed over the past year or so.

The results show figures after redundancy and related costs of £6.1 million, and include benefits of a pension holiday which total £3.5 million. Earnings per share are up from 18.1p to 21p.

The company's policy of refocusing its activities outside Britain - because the car-parts market is past its best at home - is paying off, with overseas sales running at 60 per cent of the total. France, Germany, Italy and South Africa, made profits of £3.1 million against losses of £4.4 million previously.

But, inevitably, shareholders will be more concerned with who runs AE in the future. The unwanted bid from Turner & Newall, which now speaks for 42 per cent of the company, closes on Friday, and the asbestos giant is forced to wait on the sidelines while the chosen suitor, Hollis, continues to increase its holding through stock market purchases. It had a 26 per cent stake at the last count.

Battered and confused after a six-month siege, AE shareholders could do worse than sell in the market. The Hollis offer is worth 280p and with AE shareholders able to keep their 5.3p dividend there is strong logic for selling, particularly as the shares have doubled this year.

Court rules for Norton Opax

By Alexandra Jackson

The Appeal Court yesterday removed the final obstacle in Norton Opax's path in its quest for control of fellow printer, McCorquodale. The court cleared Norton Opax from the suggestion that it had broken the Takeover Panel's rules during its battle for McCorquodale.

Last month, the panel rejected a complaint that Norton Opax's underwriters had been acting in concert during the bid. However, Pru Bache, acting for a management buyout team at McCorquodale, sought a judicial review on the panel's ruling.

It had been suggested that the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO), one of Norton Opax's "core underwriters," classified as a concert party because it had a vested interest in the bid succeeding. Pru Bache suggested KIO should not have been able to buy McCorquodale shares at a price higher than the value of the bid.

Norton Opax's chairman, Mr David Rocklin, said yesterday: "We are obviously quite pleased with this decision. We are now able to take proper control of the McCorquodale business."

Norton Opax yesterday reported pre-tax profits for the six months to September up 21 per cent to £2.6 million.

Tempos, page 22

'Plastic cash' scheme agreed

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Plans for a new electronic payment system using plastic cards in shops, which could eventually replace most purchases by cheques and cash, were announced yesterday by the high street banks.

The 12 clearing banks, members of the Association of Payment Clearing Services, together with the Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS), will enable banks to issue their own cards, like the cheque system, any card will be acceptable at any retailer using the system.

It will start as a pilot scheme in three, as yet unnamed, areas with the aim of installing 2,000 EFTPOS terminals in retail outlets by 1988.

The pilot scheme will establish standards for the national system and allow it to be tested before being extended. The national scheme designed to allow as much flexibility to members as possible.

Banks will be free to develop their own systems inside the framework of the main system and offer any extra "value added" services they choose. Banks which choose to "diverge" from the central operation will be able to install and support their own terminals in retail outlets.

There still seems to be no agreement on who should pay for the introduction and maintenance of the system, which is likely to prove expensive.

Membership of the EFTPOS system will be open to any financial institution meeting the required criteria.

£M3 rise above target

The broad measure of the money supply, £M3, rose by 0.1 per cent in October after seasonal adjustment. This puts growth in broad money 18.3 per cent higher than a year earlier, and above the Budget target of 11-15 per cent, writes Rodney Lord, Economics Editor.

The narrow measure of money, £M0, was unchanged in October, putting it 4.9 per cent higher than a year earlier, against its target range of 2-6 per cent.

Among the components of £M3, notes and coins rose by £600 million for the month.

Money supply growth in the 12 months to October: £M0, up 4.9 per cent; £M1, up 23.3 per cent; NIMB1, up 11.5 per cent; £M3, up 18.3 per cent; PS1.1, up 18.1 per cent; PS1.2 up 15.5 per cent.

Coventry Climax rescued

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Coventry Climax, the fork lift truck maker which called in receivers two months ago, has been rescued by Kalmir Industries which with about a 30 per cent share dominates the world market in heavy-weight lift trucks. Kalmir is part of the Swedish state-owned company Procordia.

It means about 500 jobs at the Coventry Climax factories at Coventry are safe, with Kalmir planning to inject £3 million in equity to get the operation back on its feet.

Coventry Climax, once part of British Leyland, called in receivers Price Waterhouse because of a cash crisis after a fire at its headquarters. In its last full year it had succeeded in bringing in a profit for the first time in a decade.

The Climax and Kalmir range of fork lift trucks are essentially complementary. The new company will be responsible for sales of Kalmir products in Britain.

Kalmir Climax, as the new company will be known, is expected to generate sales of about £25 million a year.

US clamp on insider deals

From Bailey Morris, Washington

January, after the new Democratic-controlled Congress takes office. The star witness will be Mr Ivan Boesky. The House has similar plans, he said.

The new legislation will almost certainly include, for the first time, margin requirements for junk bonds, larger penalties for insider trading offences with both companies and individuals being held responsible, limits on greenmail, more extensive disclosure requirements for takeovers and broader powers for the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

In addition, Congress will direct the Reagan Administration to work closely with other governments to extend these strengthened powers beyond US markets.

There is great concern in both houses of Congress that insider trading is epidemic and that the wave of corporate takeovers financed by debt is undermining the US economy. Full interview, page 25

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ELECTIONS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE AFTER 1.00 p.m. ON
5th DECEMBER, 1986 IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCES

The values of the offer are based on the price of 184p per Turner & Newall ordinary share at 3.30 p.m. on 1st December, 1986

'Deliver by hand' advice to applicants

It's the last gasp for gas

By Richard Lander

The organizers of the British Gas Botation have said they can make no promises to accept applications which arrive in the post after tomorrow's 10 am final deadline.

The warning to potential investors who were thinking of posting their applications today came as the number of forms received at centres around the country approached the 3 million mark.

A surge of applications today will be needed to take the number beyond the 5 million received for the TSB float in November.

Mr Anthony Alt, of the merchant bankers N M Rothschild, which is organizing the £5.6 billion sell-off, said that all efforts had been made to avoid the need for forms to be posted today.

Applications can be lodged by hand at any branch of National Westminster Bank, Bank of Scotland or Ulster Bank until the end of business today. Counters at 32 receiving centres, six in London and the rest spread around the United Kingdom, also will remain open until the 10 am deadline tomorrow.

British Gas share applications must be in by 10 am tomorrow

"Having done all this and encouraged people to use first-class post by yesterday, we can't really make any guarantees if people post their forms today but they don't get

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		RIGHTS ISSUES	
Avis Europe (250p)	231 1/2 - 1/4	Lloyds Chemist (105p)	138
BCE (38p)	144	Lon Metro (145p)	170 - 1
Baker Harris Sndr (170p)	194	M & G Group	271 - 2
Blenheim Exch (50p)	140	Meca Leisure (135p)	150 1/2 + 1/2
Blonch & Blonch (103p)	143	Plum Hldgs (50p)	106
Brake Bros (125p)	151	Quarto (115p)	99 - 1
Citygrove (100p)	99 - 2	Sumit (135p)	130
David S (130p)	155 - 3	TSB Group (100p)	140
Easton (125p)	155 - 2 1/2	Whitney Mackay (160p)	108
Glenfine (16p)	48 - 2	Ward Group (97p)	103 - 1
Gordon Russell (190p)	207		
Guthrie Corp (150p)	151 + 1		
Harrison (150p)	161 + 1		
Interlink Express (185p)	207 - 1		

APPOINTMENTS

Acrospace Engineering: Mr Quinton Hazell becomes a non-executive director.

American Express Bank: Mr Jeffrey L. Morby has been elected vice-chairman and a board member. Mr David F. Steina joins the board.

MTV Europe: Mr Mark W. Book becomes managing director.

The Phoenix Timber Group: Mr Robert Ainsworth becomes finance director and Mr Charles Benham a non-executive director.

Greenbrook Furniture: Mr Graham Stables becomes production director.

Taylor Woodrow International: Mr A. Jarvis and Mr B. W. Hendry become directors from January 1 and Mr M. D. Walker becomes a divisional director.

Vymura: Mr Noel Riley becomes marketing director.

Burmah: Mr R. N. A. Wood becomes group finance director and joins the board of The Burmah Oil from January 1.

National Freight Consortium: Mr W. N. Menzies-Wilson becomes a non-executive director.

JS Pathology: Mr D. J. Book, Dr J. H. Scott-Wilson and Mr C. Taylor join the board.

COMPANY NEWS

BOND CORPORATION HOLDINGS: The company is planning rapid expansion of its Australian media interests after the relaxation by the Federal Government of its television ownership rules.

HOWDEN GROUP: The company's subsidiary, Howden Airdynamics Group, has leased a building at Sunbury, Surrey, where there will be a significant manufacturing investment programme. Contracts have been exchanged for the sale to Great Portland Estates of an eight-acre property and site at Weybridge, Surrey, for £5.7 million.

BRITISH EMPIRE SECURITIES AND GENERAL TRUST: Final dividend 0.4p (0.3), making 0.6p (0.5). Figures in £000s for the year to September 30.

Net income 5,234 (616). Net revenue before tax 3,171 (530). Tax 1,466 (189). Earnings per share 0.44p (0.73). Net asset value 40.41p (29.29). The company will continue to pursue its policy of investing in under-valued assets in a relatively concentrated portfolio of securities.

PENNY & GILES INTERNATIONAL: An interim dividend of 0.76p (0.68), will be paid on January 26. Figures in £000s for the six months to September 30. Net turnover 8,371 (6,899). Profit before tax and extraordinary items 581 (414). Tax 202 (178). Profit attributable 379 (232). Earnings per share 4.22p (2.62).

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY: Subject to contract, Finnish Fur Sales will acquire the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Hudson's Bay and Aunings, and its subsidiaries.

HAMBRO COUNTRY-WIDE: The company has completed the acquisitions of the Madrake Group and Adrian Keady and Partners. A total of 1,423,424 Hambro Country-wide shares at £3 a share have been placed by the company's brokers on behalf of the vendors of both companies for the first tranche of the consideration. Of these shares 953,424 have been purchased by Hambros, whose shareholding in the company is maintained at 60.05 per cent.

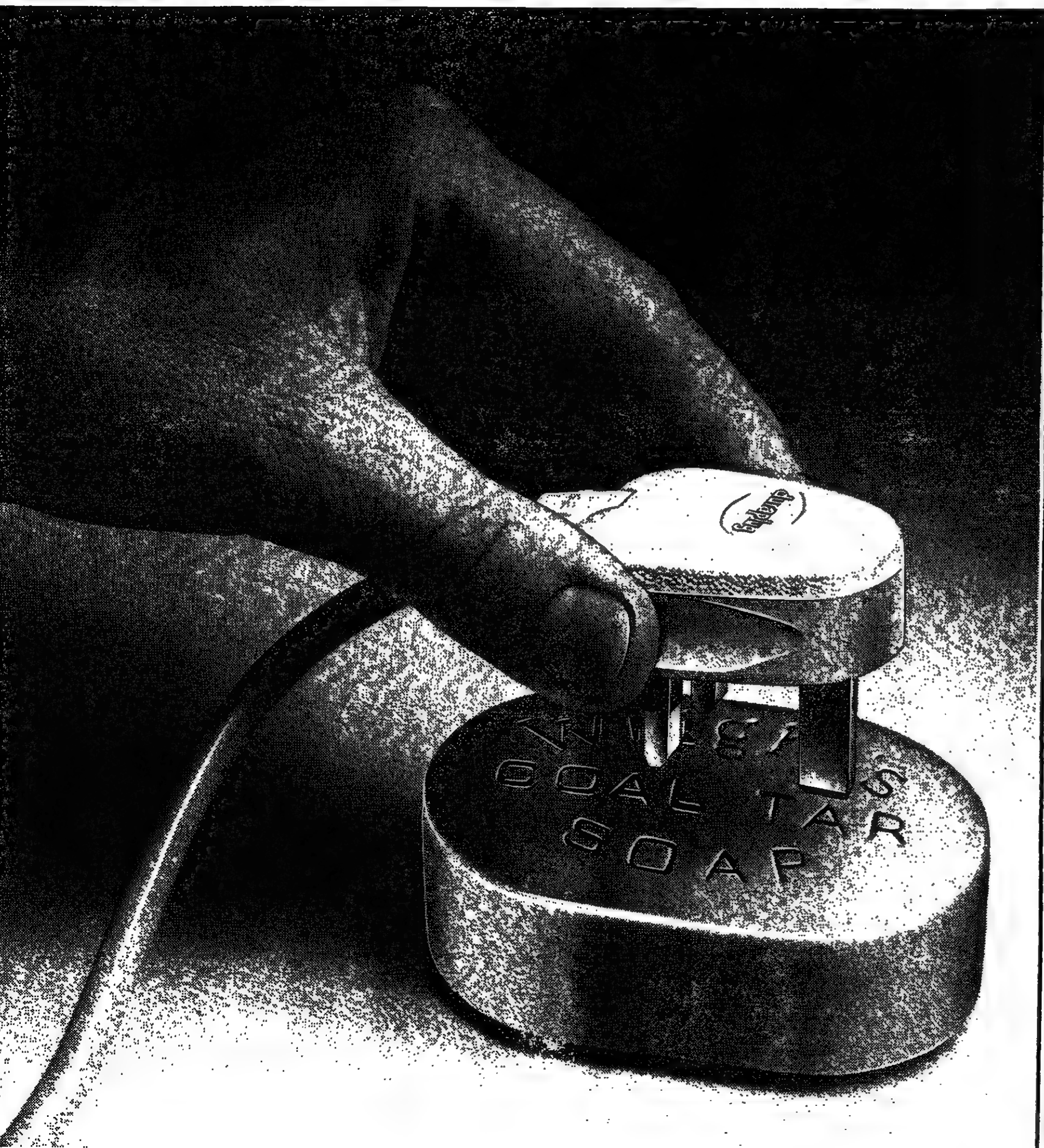
GOODE DURRANT & MURRAY GROUP: The company has announced that it has been in talks with Impala, a company controlled by Ariadne Australia, about a possible subscription of capital in GDM and an offer for all the ordinary shares in GDM other than those already owned by Impala, both at 145p a share. The company says that Mr L. E. Robinson does not intend to accept the offer for his beneficial holding of 1,000 ordinary shares and Devon Associates has undertaken not to accept the offer for its 7,000,000 ordinary shares.

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LONDON-TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
Allied Lyons (304)	300	13	22	32	15	21	TSB (77)	70	8	12	14
BP (67p)	600	82	102	78	11	11	Beecham (418)	390	57	72	1
Cons Gold (125p)	550	113	157	117	12	33	Boots (231)	200	32	81	46
Courtaulds (318)	280	58	70	61	2	7	BTR (268)	230	18	26	13
Com Union (150p)	300	13	22	32	15	21	Bass (724)	700	45	55	80
Cable & Wire (222)	350	7	18	35	42	47	Blue Circle (545)	600	55	75	85
GEC (180)	180	12	18	24	13	14	Di Beers (794)	650	150	170	150
Grand Met (462)	420	60	75	88	2	18	Di Beers (794)	700	18	27	35
ICI (1052)	1100	25	58	88	57	63	Di Beers (794)	750	18	27	35
Land Sea (243)	300	40	60	80	11	13	Di Beers (794)	800	20	72	105
Alaska & Spax (185)	180	12	21	28	7	8	Di Beers (794)	850	20	72	105
Shell Trans (132)	850	57	113	130	4	23	Di Beers (794)	900	20	72	105
Tratford House (283)	280	37	38	40	12	15	Di Beers (794)	950	20	72	105



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First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Dealings	For Settlement
Nov 17	Dec 17	Dec 17	Mar 2
Dec 10	Dec 10	Dec 10	Mar 10
Dec 10	Dec 10	Dec 10	Mar 10

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 86	86.82	86.83	86.85	86.85	708
Mar 87	86.71	86.71	86.56	86.65	3382
Jun 87	86.64	86.64	86.56	86.65	480
Sep 87	86.05	86.13	86.02	86.13	188
Dec 88	85.93	85.93	85.87	85.90	17
Mar 89	85.80	85.87	85.80	85.77	12

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %		GOLD	
Overnight 10% 10% 10%	10%	Gold \$391.50-392.00	Gold \$391.50-392.00
1 month 11% 11% 11%	11%	Gold \$391.50-392.00	Gold \$391.50-392.00
3 month 11% 11% 11%	11%	Gold \$391.50-392.00	Gold \$391.50-392.00

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES		DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
Market rates close	Market rates close	1 month	3 months
1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000

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WRIGHTS COAL TAR SOAP

Insider trading: a cancer in the market

Senator William Proxmire, new chairman of the Senate banking committee, tells Bailey Morris why he is looking for tougher curbs on insider dealing

Q. You've announced that you're going to have Senate hearings in the aftermath of the Boesky scandal — what will be their focus?

A. Well, what I would like to do first is get an understanding of what we can do sensibly and effectively to slow down, if not eliminate, insider trading. It is a real cancer in our market. It is very unfair because it means that people who have access to inside information have an enormous advantage over the others.

We also want to follow up takeovers financed by junk bonds because those are closely related. Mr Boesky took advantage of the takeover situation to get in as an arbitrageur on the investment pool, if you will, and bid up the price of the stock. He would know, as an insider, when the pools were going to move so he could buy in advance. He would know when the pools were going to get out, so he could sell at the right time.

He made an enormous amount on inside information — not on a matter of prudence or research or study but on the basis of having information that he had stolen, in effect. We have to find out what we can do to stop that. What Mr Boesky did to do is to get Mr Boesky to testify, if possible, and also other witnesses who have a first-hand knowledge of this.

How widespread do you think insider trading is on Wall Street? We've had suggestions that there were widespread information networks.

There's no question that insider trading is very common. Unquestionably, it's going on in a big way. You have the situation where RCA merged with General Electric. Five days before they made the announcement, before any of the public knew, that stock went from 48½ to 63½. Now this enabled people, insiders, to make enormous sums in a short time. That's fairly typical.

You have the fact that Mr Levine had 54 separate occasions when he admits he got inside information. Some of that didn't come from Drexel Burnham, for whom he worked — it appears that there was a network of spies who were informing him. And, of course, he was then reciprocating by informing them.

I would hope and pray that the exposure of Mr Boesky and the fine that he was assessed with, and

particularly a jail sentence, if he gets one, would dissuade people in the future. I think the vast majority of people — I worked on Wall Street myself — are good people.

Now, there are substantial exceptions to that and that's what we have to get after. The ethical system that is necessary for a free market to work properly will not work if people begin to get the feeling that "everybody does it." You indicated previously that companies themselves need to be responsible for the actions of their officers — why do you think this is necessary?

People who knew about insider trading — I talked to some who were very competent in the brokerage business — say that in order to try to slow down insider trading and diminish it sharply, you have to get some peer pressure.

You have to get the firms themselves to inform their employees, whether they're top management, or whether they're in other positions and have access to inside information. If they use that inside information in any way, if they let anybody else know about it, then it is not only against company policy but out they go, they're fired, they're through.

Furthermore, if they get in trouble under those circumstances, the firm will not defend them. That's hard to do because insider information that a member of the firm uses is often to the financial advantage of the corporation and the company itself.

But if we fine the company, as we should — and the fines have been pitifully inadequate — it will have the desired effect.

The SEC, in 1982, fined nobody for violating insider information. The same thing in '83 and '84 and '85. It wasn't until 1986 that they came along with Boesky, whom they hit between the eyes. But it took a long time.

Is that an area where you would shore up the law a bit? We will try to shore up the law. We also hope that we can encourage the SEC to do a more rigorous job enforcing the law.

So larger penalties might be an answer?

I think that would help — and more frequent penalties — so that people know that they're not only going to have to pay a fine. As a matter of fact, a fine isn't

the best way to handle this because there's so much money involved. Boesky paid the biggest fine, probably, in the history of mankind. A \$100 million fine is a whale of a fine. But he may have come out on top.

What you have to do is make sure that there are prison sentences involved, where you can prove guilt. Now, we have that in the law. They are subject to prison sentences. We ought to put some of them in the slammer. Because I think if you put people in the slammer there's no amount of money, in most cases, that would make people feel "Well, it was worth it."

You've said in the midst of this investigation that "corporate America" is the real victim.

That's exactly right — meaning in the long run the stockholders, the employees, and the country's productivity.

Do you think that there will be takeover legislation in Congress? I think so, yes. We might have had it in the last session. I can remember there was a great deal of talk.

I think that there's an overwhelming recognition that we have to take some kind of action.

What would your personal preference be in looking at anti-takeover legislation?

I think that takeovers can perform a very useful function. Some of the takeovers... Icabn taking over TWA, many people feel, was a good change. He took some very painful actions, he discharged a lot of people but he saved the company. I think that corporate managements are too snug but the best cure for poor corporate management is to enforce our anti-trust laws and have some real competition.

What the takeover does, by and large, is to load the corporation down with debt, in two ways. If the takeover people succeed what do they do? Well, they've had to borrow a lot of money. They pay off that borrowing by using the credit of the corporation and putting the corporation in debt. If the takeover fails — and it fails most of the time, about 80 per cent of the time — the corporation resisting the takeover is also a big loser.

How do they make it fail? They borrow an enormous sum of money, they plunge the corporation into debt. That makes it less



6 We ought to put some of them in the slammer — there's no amount of money would make them feel it was worth it 9
Proxmire on the need for strict penalties

attractive. And then what they do is they buy up their own stock with the money they've borrowed and drive the price up.

Now, the stockholders take a nice, happy ride for a few weeks or a couple of months, but the corporation is loaded with debt for ever. That means they won't have the funds available for research and development, for manpower training, for buying new equipment. The result is that our productivity, the productivity of American industry, has dropped and dropped sharply — about 30 per cent over the last five years compared with what it was before.

How do you stop the wave of takeovers without also stopping creative market forces? Well, you don't stop it. Some of the takeovers will still be adverse. But there are several things you can do.

For one thing, you can make sure that when people take over a corporation they do it on the same basis that you or I or anybody would. What we would do is provide margin requirements that apply to virtually everybody buying stock. If you want to buy stock

you have to put up 50 per cent of your own money. Fifty per cent you can borrow. That doesn't apply to these high-rolling take-over people.

They go to Drexel Burnham, they go to Merrill Lynch, they go to some other firm, and they get high risk, high interest rate bonds. Junk bonds they are called. All of the money for the takeover comes from that source — all of it. All of it is borrowed. They don't have any margin requirements at all.

It is the nightmare that we had back in the 1920s when we had margin requirements of only 10 per cent. This goes to 100 per cent that they borrow. That means that people, without using any of their money, without knowing anything about the corporation, can bid up the stock, sell out at the right time, rarely take it over — and make a killing.

So what do we do about it? We apply those margin requirements to junk bonds. We will apply them to all takeovers. And that would have the effect of permitting takeovers, if people want to invest their own money but it would

prevent the kind of irresponsible takeover, using other people's money.

What about the disclosure requirements on takeovers? Are they sufficient?

I don't think they are and we ought to take a long, hard look at them. Because the heart and soul of our securities system, of our Securities Acts of 1933 and 1934, the Securities Exchange Act, was disclosure. That's what the SEC primarily operates on. If the disclosure requirements are timely and if they are comprehensive, they can, of course, greatly diminish insider information. I think that's a very constructive way to do it.

One of the problems in takeovers is that arbitrageurs go great lengths to disguise the fact that they are building up a large block of stock in a company. Can anybody prevent this?

Well, it's hard to do, but you can require reports on how much the arbitrageurs buy. If there are people who have been in the market or who have a record of borrowing large amounts,

there's no reason why this shouldn't be reported.

What do you think about the so-called "foreign invaders" who are coming into US markets?

I think it would be a mistake to say that no foreigners can engage in this kind of activity. It's probably to our benefit to have foreign capital. We plunge our corporations so deeply into debt, and our federal government is so deeply into debt, that we have to borrow a great deal from abroad.

By and large, over the years, we have been a great investor abroad and it has benefited us. And I think it would be a mistake to exclude foreign capital from coming in. But I think we can make our laws sufficiently tough so that Sir James Goldsmith can't shake down Goodyear, as he did, and end up with a \$93 million profit all for himself.

Are we going to have sweeping reforms similar to the 1930s? Is it possible that this scandal will shake the very foundations of Wall Street?

I don't think the reforms are likely to be as sweeping as they were in the 'thirties. We have the SEC in place now. We have the Securities Act that does require a considerable amount of disclosure, not enough, but a considerable amount. I think we can improve that.

I don't think we have to have any radical change — I would be against any kind of comprehensive action that would limit the free markets. But as far as shaking the foundation of our system, that can happen — it can happen because we depend on financing.

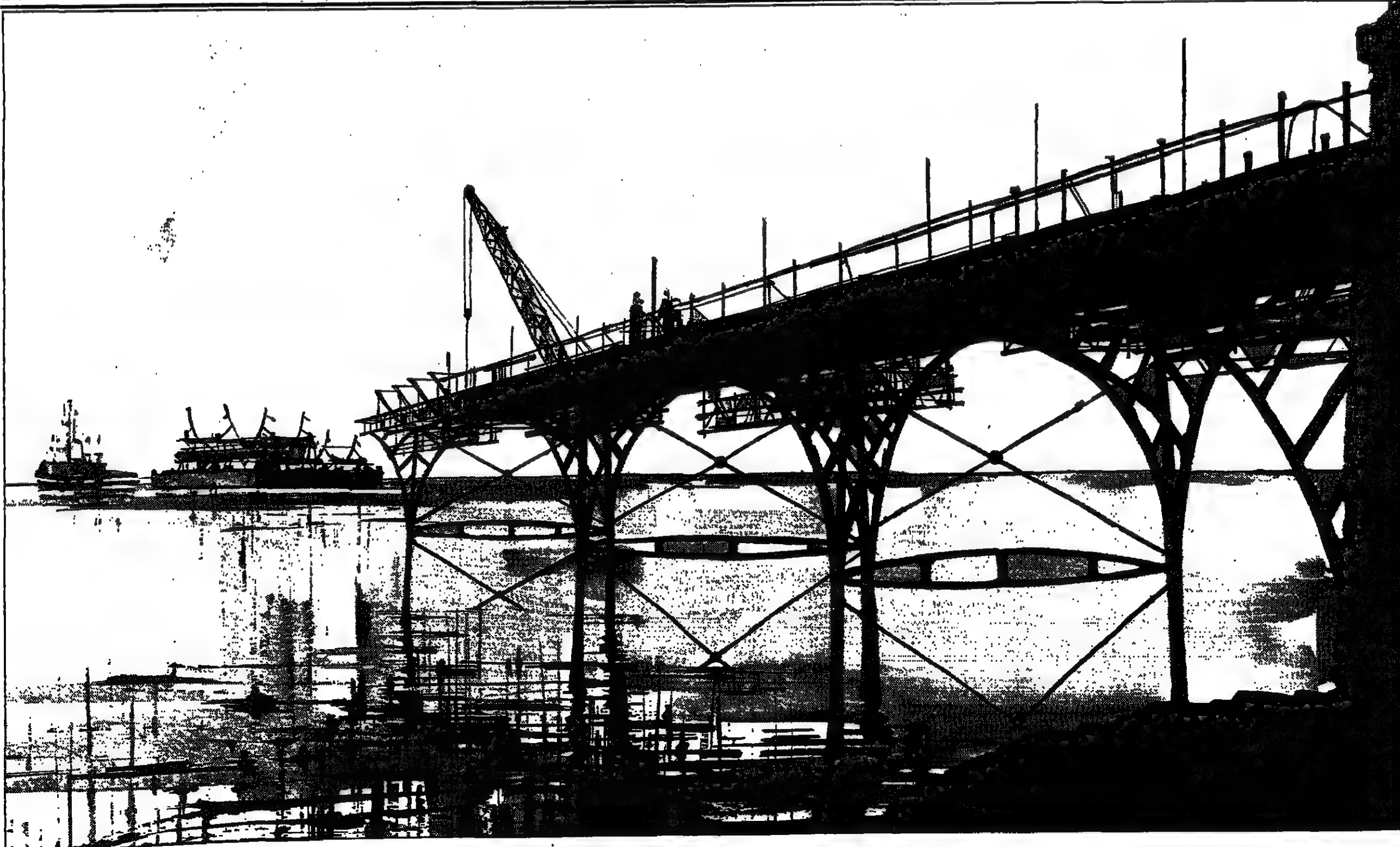
We could have a financial panic. We could have a very deep depression. It's unlikely at the present time — our economy's so much stronger than it was in the 'twenties and so diversified.

But we could have a depression. For one thing we're far more dependent than many people realize on the international situation. We can lose control — we have no control over much of that.

Does the SEC need more resources and a larger staff than it now has to deal with this?

They have to do more. They can be more productive. The more vigorous and aggressive they are, the more they'll bring in to the government. It's one area in which you get back about 10 bucks for every buck you spend.

As long as there is a lot of even insider trading that we have not even tried to prohibit — in view of the fact that for four consecutive years not one single person was hit with a penalty — I think that indicates that the SEC is not doing its job.



When the oil price slumped, it seemed like the end of the pier.

An unlikely story at first sight, perhaps. But one which well illustrates the 'ripple-effect' that can operate in the world's economy.

When the oil price took a tumble, so unfortunately did many companies. Among them was a large and long-established engineering concern.

Its collapse threatened to bring to a halt the restoration of one of England's most cherished piers, upon which the company had been working until its demise.

Happily, work on the pier was not after all interrupted, thanks to the swift initiative of the receiver.

Also unaffected were thirty eight of the creditors with whom the ill-fated company had been associated.

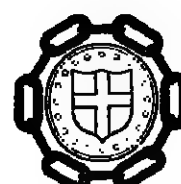
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The prices in this section refer to Friday's trading

@ Ex dividend, a Cum dividend, is Cum stock split, a Ex stock split, is Cum (any two or more of above), a Ex all (two or more of above). Dealing in lots of 100 shares.
 (2) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday
 (21) 25th of month, (21) 2nd Thursday of month, (22) 1st of month, (23) 1st of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 3rd Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Tuesday of month, (26) 1st Tuesday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) 1st Thursday of month, (29) 2nd working day of month, (30) 15th of month, (31) 1st of month.
 (31) 1st day of February, May 1st of month, (4) 4th of month, (5) 5th of month, (6) 6th of month, (9) 15th of month, (30) 14th of month, (37) 21st of month, (38) 28th of month, (39) 29th of month, (40) 2nd Wednesday of month, (40) 4th of month, (40) 4th of month, (41) Last day of month, (42) 1st day of month, (43) 2nd and 4th Wednesday of month, (44) 1st day of month, (45) 1st day of month, (46) 1st day of month, (47) 1st day of month, (48) 1st day of month, (49) 1st day of month, (50) 1st day of month, (51) 1st day of month, (52) 1st day of month, (53) 1st day of month, (54) 1st day of month, (55) 1st day of month, (56) 1st day of month, (57) 1st day of month, (58) 1st day of month, (59) 1st day of month, (60) 1st day of month, (61) 1st day of month, (62) 1st day of month, (63) 1st day of month, (64) 1st day of month, (65) 1st day of month, (66) 1st day of month, (67) 1st day of month, (68) 1st day of month, (69) 1st day of month, (70) 1st day of month, (71) 1st day of month, (72) 1st day of month, (73) 1st day of month, (74) 1st day of month, (75) 1st day of month, (76) 1st day of month, (77) 1st day of month, (78) 1st day of month, (79) 1st day of month, (80) 1st day of month, (81) 1st day of month, (82) 1st day of month, (83) 1st day of month, (84) 1st day of month, (85) 1st day of month, (86) 1st day of month, (87) 1st day of month, (88) 1st day of month, (89) 1st day of month, (90) 1st day of month, (91) 1st day of month, (92) 1st day of month, (93) 1st day of month, (94) 1st day of month, (95) 1st day of month, (96) 1st day of month, (97) 1st day of month, (98) 1st day of month, (99) 1st day of month, (100) 1st day of month.

GRAIN TRUSTS									
Price	Open	High	Low	Company	Price	Open	High	Low	Company
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360
370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370
380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430
440	440	440	440	440	440	440	440	440	440
450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460
470	470	470	470	470	470	470	470	470	470
480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480
490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510
520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540
550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560
570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570
580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580
590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590
600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
610	610	610	610	610	610	610	610	610	610
620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620
630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
640	640	640	640	640	640	640	640	640	640
650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
670	670	670	670	670	670	670	670	670	670
680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
710	710	710	710	710	710	710	710	710	710
720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730
740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740
750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760
770	770	770	770	770	770	770	770	770	770
780	780	780	780	780	780	780	780	780	780
790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790
800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810
820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820
830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830
840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840
850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850
860	860	860	860	860	860	860	860	860	860
870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870
880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880	880
890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890
900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
910	910	910	910	910	910	910	910	910	910
920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920	920
930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930
940	940	940	940	940	940	940	940	940	940
950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960
970	970	970	970	970	970	970	970	970	970
980	980	980	980	980	980	980	980	980	980
990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

[illegible]

Portfolio
—Gold—

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Garfunkels	Food	
2	Southend Stadium	Property	
3	Ashtons Metal	Industrials A-D	
4	Craxi	Electronics	
5	Micro BS	Electronics	
6	Balmer (H F)	Reveries	
7	Norton Gips	Paper/Printing	
8	Cap Gp	Electronics	
9	Scott & Robertson	Industrials S-Z	
10	Macro	Electronics	
11	Formister	Draperies	
12	Hall Eng	Industrials E-K	
13	Barrowland Brew	Breweries	
14	Devlans	Electronics	
15	Tarnax	Building Roads	
16	Abbey	Building Roads	
17	Canon 'A'	Draperies	
18	Invergon Dist	Reveries	
19	Electron Mach	Electronics	
20	Ada	Property	
21	TV-AM	Cinema/TV	
22	Park Foods	Food	
23	Conder Gp	Building Roads	
24	Salvesen (Chen)	Food	
25	Canford Eng	Industrials A-D	
26	Superdrug Stores	Draperies	
27	IBL	Electronics	
28	Apleford	Industrials A-D	
29	Next	Draperies	
30	Cement-Roadstone	Building Roads	
31	Telechem	Electronics	
32	Plym	Chemicals	
33	Hanover	Electronics	
34	Chapman	Paper/Printing	
35	Audio Fidelity	Electronics	
36	Claydon Son	Industrials A-D	
37	Barham	Industrials A-D	
38	Hay (Norman)	Industrials E-K	
39	Nottingham Bldg	Building Roads	
40	Prince Of W Hotels	Hotels/Catering	
41	Sekers	Textiles	
42	Cook (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
43	Suncliffe Speakman	Chemicals	
44	Times Newspapers Ltd	Daily Total	

Please take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

BRITISH FUNDS

1986	High	Low	Close	Change	%	P/E
100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.0	10.1
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.0	10.2
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.0	10.3
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.0	10.4
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.0	10.5
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.0	10.6
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.0	10.7
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.0	10.8
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.0	10.9
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.0	11.0
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.0	11.1
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.0	11.2
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	0.0	11.3
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.0	11.4
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.0	11.5
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.0	11.6
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00	0.0	11.7
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.0	11.8
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00	0.0	11.9
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.0	12.0

1986	High	Low	Close	Change	%	P/E
121	121.00	121.00	121.00	0.00	0.0	12.1
122	122.00	122.00	122.00	0.00	0.0	12.2
123	123.00	123.00	123.00	0.00	0.0	12.3
124	124.00	124.00	124.00	0.00	0.0	12.4
125	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	0.0	12.5
126	126.00	126.00	126.00	0.00	0.0	12.6
127	127.00	127.00	127.00	0.00	0.0	12.7
128	128.00	128.00	128.00	0.00	0.0	12.8
129	129.00	129.00	129.00	0.00	0.0	12.9
130	130.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	0.0	13.0
131	131.00	131.00	131.00	0.00	0.0	13.1
132	132.00	132.00	132.00	0.00	0.0	13.2
133	133.00	133.00	133.00	0.00	0.0	13.3
134	134.00	134.00	134.00	0.00	0.0	13.4
135	135.00	135.00	135.00	0.00	0.0	13.5
136	136.00	136.00	136.00	0.00	0.0	13.6
137	137.00	137.00	137.00	0.00	0.0	13.7
138	138.00	138.00	138.00	0.00	0.0	13.8
139	139.00	139.00	139.00	0.00	0.0	13.9
140	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00	0.0	14.0

1986	High	Low	Close	Change	%	P/E
141	141.00	141.00	141.00	0.00	0.0	14.1
142	142.00	142.00	142.00	0.00	0.0	14.2
143	143.00	143.00	143.00	0.00	0.0	14.3
144	144.00	144.00	144.00	0.00	0.0	14.4
145	145.00	145.00	145.00	0.00	0.0	14.5
146	146.00	146.00	146.00	0.00	0.0	14.6
147	147.00	147.00	147.00	0.00	0.0	14.7
148	148.00	148.00	148.00	0.00	0.0	14.8
149	149.00	149.00	149.00	0.00	0.0	14.9
150	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.0	15.0
151	151.00	151.00	151.00	0.00	0.0	15.1
152	152.00	152.00	152.00	0.00	0.0	15.2
153	153.00	153.00	153.00	0.00	0.0	15.3
154	154.00	154.00	154.00	0.00	0.0	15.4
155	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00	0.0	15.5
156	156.00	156.00	156.00	0.00	0.0	15.6
157	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00	0.0	15.7
158	158.00	158.00	158.00	0.00	0.0	15.8
159	159.00	159.00	159.00	0.00	0.0	15.9
160	160.00	160.00	160.00	0.00	0.0	16.0

1986	High	Low	Close	Change	%	P/E
161	161.00	161.00	161.00	0.00	0.0	16.1
162	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00	0.0	16.2
163	163.00	163.00	163.00	0.00	0.0	16.3
164	164.00	164.00	164.00	0.00	0.0	16.4
165	165.00	165.00	165.00	0.00	0.0	16.5
166	166.00	166.00	166.00	0.00	0.0	16.6
167	167.00	167.00	167.00	0.00	0.0	16.7
168	168.00	168.00	168.00	0.00	0.0	16.8
169	169.00	169.00	169.00	0.00	0.0	16.9
170	170.00	170.00	170.00	0.00	0.0	17.0
171	171.00	171.00	171.00	0.00	0.0	17.1
172	172.00	172.00	172.00	0.00	0.0	17.2
173	173.00	173.00	173.00	0.00	0.0	17.3
174	174.00	174.00	174.00	0.00	0.0	17.4
175	175.00	175.00	175.00	0.00	0.0	17.5
176	176.00	176.00	176.00	0.00	0.0	17.6
177	177.00	177.00	177.00	0.00	0.0	17.7
178	178.00	178.00	178.00	0.00	0.0	17.8
179	179.00	179.00	179.00	0.00	0.0	17.9
180	180.00	180.00	180.00	0.00	0.0	18.0

1986	High	Low	Close	Change	%	P/E
181	181.00	181.00	181.00	0.00	0.0	18.1
182	182.00	182.00	182.00	0.00	0.0	18.2
183	183.00	183.00	183.00	0.00	0.0	18.3
184	184.00	184.00	184.00	0.00	0.0	18.4
185	185.00	185.00	185.00	0.00	0.0	18.5
186	186.00	186.00	186.00	0.00	0.0	18.6
187	187.00	187.00	187.00	0.00	0.0	18.7
188	188.00	188.00	188.00	0.00	0.0	18.8
189	189.00	189.00	189.00	0.00	0.0	18.9
190	190.00	190.00	190.00	0.00	0.0	19.0
191	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.00	0.0	19.1
192	192.00	192.00	192.00	0.00	0.0	19.2
193	193.00	193.00	193.00	0.00	0.0	19.3
194	194.00	194.00	194.00	0.00	0.0	19.4
195	195.00	195.00	195.00	0.00	0.0	19.5
196	196.00	196.00	196.00	0.00	0.0	19.6
197	197.00	197.00	197.00	0.00	0.0	19.7
198	198.00	198.00	198.00	0.00	0.0	19.8
199	199.00	199.00	199.00	0.00	0.0	19.9
200	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.0	20.0

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Shares in sharp retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on November 24. Dealings end Friday. Settlement day December 15.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices taken daily at 5pm. Yield, change and p/e ratio are calculated on the middle price

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
1	100.00	100.00	Garfunkels	100.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
2	101.00	101.00	Southend Stadium	101.00	0.00	0.0	10.1
3	102.00	102.00	Ashtons Metal	102.00	0.00	0.0	10.2
4	103.00	103.00	Craxi	103.00	0.00	0.0	10.3
5	104.00	104.00	Micro BS	104.00	0.00	0.0	10.4
6	105.00	105.00	Balmer (H F)	105.00	0.00	0.0	10.5
7	106.00	106.00	Norton Gips	106.00	0.00	0.0	10.6
8	107.00	107.00	Cap Gp	107.00	0.00	0.0	10.7
9	108.00	108.00	Scott & Robertson	108.00	0.00	0.0	10.8
10	109.00	109.00	Macro	109.00	0.00	0.0	10.9

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
11	110.00	110.00	Formister	110.00	0.00	0.0	11.0
12	111.00	111.00	Hall Eng	111.00	0.00	0.0	11.1
13	112.00	112.00	Barrowland Brew	112.00	0.00	0.0	11.2
14	113.00	113.00	Devlans	113.00	0.00	0.0	11.3
15	114.00	114.00	Tarnax	114.00	0.00	0.0	11.4
16	115.00	115.00	Abbey	115.00	0.00	0.0	11.5
17	116.00	116.00	Canon 'A'	116.00	0.00	0.0	11.6
18	117.00	117.00	Invergon Dist	117.00	0.00	0.0	11.7
19	118.00	118.00	Electron Mach	118.00	0.00	0.0	11.8
20	119.00	119.00	Ada	119.00	0.00	0.0	11.9

BUILDINGS AND ROADS									
228	120	120	Abbey	177	182	182	182	182	182
229	121	121	Abrahamson Const	178	183	183	183	183	183
230	122	122	Abrahamson Const	179	184	184	184	184	184
231	123	123	Abrahamson Const	180	185	185	185	185	185
232	124	124	Abrahamson Const	181	186	186	186	186	186
233	125	125	Abrahamson Const	182	187	187	187	187	187
234	126	126	Abrahamson Const	183	188	188	188	188	188
235	127	127	Abrahamson Const	184	189	189	189	189	189
236	128	128	Abrahamson Const	185	190	190	190	190	190
237	129	129	Abrahamson Const	186	191	191	191	191	191
238	130	130	Abrahamson Const	187	192	192	192	192	192
239	131	131	Abrahamson Const	188	193	193	193	193	193
240	132	132	Abrahamson Const	189	194	194	194	194	194
241	133	133	Abrahamson Const	190	195	195	195	195	195
242	134	134	Abrahamson Const	191	196	196	196	196	196
243	135	135	Abrahamson Const	192	197	197	197	197	197
244	136	136	Abrahamson Const	193	198	198	198	198	198
245	137	137	Abrahamson Const	194	199	199	199	199	199
246	138	138	Abrahamson Const	195	200	200	200	200	200
247	139	139	Abrahamson Const	196	201	201	201	201	201
248	140	140	Abrahamson Const	197	202	202	202	202	202
249	141	141	Abrahamson Const	198	203	203	203	203	203
250	142	142	Abrahamson Const	199	204	204	204	204	204
251	143	143	Abrahamson Const	200	205	205	205	205	205
252	144	144	Abrahamson Const	201	206	206	206	206	206
253	145	145	Abrahamson Const	202	207	207	207	207	207
254	146	146	Abrahamson Const	203	208	208	208	208	208
255	147	147	Abrahamson Const	204	209	209	209	209	209
256	148	148	Abrahamson Const	205	210	210	210	210	210
257	149	149	Abrahamson Const	206	211	211	211	211	211
258	150	150	Abrahamson Const	207	212	212	212	212	212
259	151	151	Abrahamson Const	208	213	213	213	213	213
260	152	152	Abrahamson Const	209	214	214	214	214	214
261	153	153	Abrahamson Const	210	215	215	215	215	215
262	154	154	Abrahamson Const	211	216	216	216	216	216
263	155	155	Abrahamson Const	212	217	217	217	217	217
264	156	156	Abrahamson Const	213	218	218	218	218	218
265	157	157	Abrahamson Const	214	219	219	219	219	219
266	158	158	Abrahamson Const	215	220	220	220	220	220
267	159	159	Abrahamson Const	216	221	221	221	221	221
268	160	160	Abrahamson Const	217	222	222	222	222	222
269	161	161	Abrahamson Const	218	223	223	223	223	223
270	162	162	Abrahamson Const	219	224	224	224	224	224
271	163	163	Abrahamson Const	220	225	225	225	225	225
272	164	164	Abrahamson Const	221	226	226	226	226	226
273	165	165	Abrahamson Const	222	227	227	227	227	227
274	166	166	Abrahamson Const	223	228	228	228	228	228
275	167	167	Abrahamson Const	224	229	229	229	229	229
276	168	168	Abrahamson Const	225	230	230	230	230	230
277	169	169	Abrahamson Const	226	231	231	231	231	231
278	170	170	Abrahamson Const	227	232	232	232	232	232
279	171	171	Abrahamson Const	228	233	233	233	233	233
280	172	172	Abrahamson Const	229	234	234	234	234	234
281	173	173	Abrahamson Const	230	235	235	235	235	235
282	174	174	Abrahamson Const	231	236	236	236	236	236
283	175	175	Abrahamson Const	232	237	237	237	237	237
284	176	176	Abrahamson Const	233	238	238	238	238	238
285	177	177	Abrahamson Const	234	239	239	239	239	239
286	178	178	Abrahamson Const	235	240	240	240	240	240
287	179	179	Abrahamson Const	236	241	241	241	241	241
288	180	180	Abrahamson Const	237	242	242	242	242	242
289	181	181	Abrahamson Const	238	243	243	243	243	243
290	182	182	Abrahamson Const	239	244	244	244	244	244
291	183	183	Abrahamson Const	240	245	245	245	245	245
292	184	184	Abrahamson Const	241	246	246	246	246	246
293	185	185	Abrahamson Const	242	247	247	247	247	247
294	186	186	Abrahamson Const	243	248	248	248	248	248
295	187	187	Abrahamson Const	244	249	249	249	249	249
296	188	188	Abrahamson Const	245	250	250	250	250	250
297	189	189	Abrahamson Const	246	251	251	251	251	251
298	190	190	Abrahamson Const	247	252	252	252	252	252
299	191	191	Abrahamson Const	248	253	253	253	253	253
300	192	192	Abrahamson Const	249	254	254	254	254	254
301	193	193	Abrahamson Const	250	255	255	255	255	255
302	194	194	Abrahamson Const	251	256	256	256	256	256
303	195	195	Abrahamson Const	252	257	257	257	257	257
304	196	196	Abrahamson Const	253	258	258	258	258	258
305	197	197	Abrahamson Const	254	259	259	259	259	259
306	198	198	Abrahamson Const	255	260	260	260	260	260
307	199	199	Abrahamson Const	256	261	261	261	261	261
308	200	200	Abrahamson Const	257	262	262	262	262	262
309	201	201	Abrahamson Const	258	263	263	263	263	263
310	202	202	Abrahamson Const	259	264	264	264	264	264
311	203	203	Abrahamson Const	260	265	265	265	265	265
312	204	204	Abrahamson Const	261	266	266	266	266	266
313	205	205	Abrahamson Const	262	267	267	267	267	267
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315	207	207	Abrahamson Const	264	269	269	269	269	269
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332	224	224	Abrahamson Const	281	286	286	286	286	286
333	225	225	Abrahamson Const	282	287	287	287	287	287
334	226	226	Abrahamson Const	283	288	288	288	288	288
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336	228	228	Abrahamson Const	285	290	290	290	290	290
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338	230	230	Abrahamson Const	287	292	292	292	292	292
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343	235	235	Abrahamson Const	292	297	297	297	297	297
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345	237	237	Abrahamson Const	294	299	299	299	299	299
346	238	238	Abrahamson Const	295	300	300	300	300	300
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352	244	244	Abrahamson Const	301	306	306	306	306	306
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362	254	254	Abrahamson Const	311	316	316	316	316	316
363	255	255	Abrahamson Const	312	317	317	317	317	317
364	256	256	Abrahamson Const	313	318	318	318	318	318
365	257	257	Abrahamson Const	314	319	319	319	319	319
366	258	258	Abrahamson Const	315	320	320	320	320	320
367	259	259	Abrahamson Const	316	321	321	321	321	321
368	260	260	Abrahamson Const	317	322	322	322	322	322
369	261	261	Abrahamson Const	318	323	323	323	323	323
370	262	262	Abrahamson Const	319	324	324	324	324	324
371	263	263	Abrahamson Const	320	325	325	325	325	325
372	264	264	Abrahamson Const	321	326	326	326	326	326
373	265	265	Abrahamson Const	322</					

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Magnet draws US into the lead

Intense magnetic fields vital for researchers trying to develop better materials for computers and other high-tech products can now be generated more easily through a new system.

Scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have designed a new way to produce strong magnetic fields which they say could help to give American researchers an edge in the crucial field of materials research.

"The Japanese are the leaders in this field now. We're hoping to leapfrog over them," said Peter Wolff, director of MIT's Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory.

RESEARCH

By Rob Stein

Researchers at the laboratory, led by Simon Foner, developed a new system using a combination of copper and the metal niobium for their magnet's coil to produce pulsed magnetic fields about one million times stronger than Earth's.

Other researchers have generated much more intense pulsed magnetic fields, but only by using explosions that literally destroyed their devices. Intense magnetic fields are used primarily to learn more about the properties of various materials, such as those used for computer chips.

Scientists place materials into the fields to see how they react and learn more about

their capabilities and applications.

Other researchers at the MIT facility currently hold the record for the strongest continuous magnetic field—about 700,000 times that of Earth's. But that field is much lower than those that can be produced in pulses.

Using a coil made from copper, scientists have been able to produce pulsed magnetic fields of about 50 tesla. A tesla is an international measurement for magnetic fields. Higher fields were impossible because the copper would melt.

The Japanese developed a device using a steel coil to produce fields approaching 70 tesla. But that device is expensive, requires huge amounts of power, and can sustain the field for only a short time.

Cheap enough for laboratories

The new system using the copper-niobium coil produced fields of about 68 tesla of only about 4 kilovolts—less than one-fifth of that of the Japanese system. It also sustained the pulse for 5.6 milliseconds, about 20 times longer than the Japanese.

Mr Foner believes researchers will be able to produce fields as intense as 75 tesla, using the new device, which will be inexpensive enough to operate to allow laboratories nationwide to own and operate them. (UPI)



Winning words amid the jargon

The prize-winners of the third UK Computer Press Awards, sponsored by The Times and Hewlett-Packard, are pictured above with Willie Rushton, who hosted an awards ceremony at Claridge Hotel in London last Wednesday.

The winners are, from left to right: ● Greg Brown, of Communications Management, best designed journal ● Richard Sarson, freelance and regular contributor to The Times, best features journalist ● Trevor Huggins, editor of Network magazine, voted the best computer journal ● David Allen, producer of the BBC's Microdrive, which won best technology programme ● Philip Habib, best photographer ● Lynne McTaggart, editor of Which Computer?, best computer columnist

● Charles Brown, a reporter on PC Business World, best news journalist ● Ron Condon, editorial director of the publishing house CW Communications, who was voted Computer Press Personality of the Year by the entrants.

Network, a monthly magazine for computer users was named journal of the year, said the judges, because of a clear and straightforward approach to its topic of computer networking — an area often full of incomprehensible jargon. Runners-up were Computing and DEC Today.

News journalist Charles Brown won his award for reports on British Telecom's lack of password security on its Packet Switched Service and a new range of computers from Compaq based on the advanced 386 chip. Runners-up were Jane Lawrence, editor of PC Business World, and

Stephen Arkell, of Computer News. Richard Sarson, features journalist, won his award for articles that included one on the new breed of "microcomputers" — employees who work via computer terminals. Runners-up were Mary Keenan, of IBM Computer Today, and Jim Lennox, of What Micro. Microdrive best BBC's Tomorrow's World and Radio 4's Nerves of Silicon to take its award for the second year running.

The UK Computer Press Awards were started two years ago to encourage good reporting standards in an area with more than 200 publications. Altogether 211 entries were received and prizes worth a total of £10,000 were awarded. They included trophies, Hewlett-Packard microcomputers, £1,000 worth of photographic equipment and, for team performance, crates of champagne.

Desktop views of next year

The acres of interesting gizmos and gadgets on display last month at Comdex, the huge computer exhibition in Las Vegas, included several new desktop and portable computers that are likely to be popular in Europe and the United States in 1987.

The Intel 80386 microprocessor is an awesome machine, far more powerful than other chips now on the market, and Intel says about 200 companies are planning to use it in one way or another.

The debut of the 386 inspired industry leaders to grand oratory — if only the speakers were as fast as the chip — but in the end it was apparent that at least for now the 386 is strictly for power users and trendy people with large bank accounts.

About a dozen companies

COMDEX

By Peter Lewis

showed 80386-based computers or prototypes, including such major players as Compaq and Zenith. But most intriguing were the promises of relatively low-priced 386 clones from two lesser known companies, PC's Ltd, of Texas, and PC Designs, of Oklahoma.

It was also intriguing that these low-cost clones were announced less than two months after Compaq rolled out its industry-leading Desktop 386.

The Compaq machine costs more than \$7,000 (£4,700), while the PC's Ltd machine is expected to cost \$4,500 and the PC Designs machine \$4,000 when they begin shipping early next year.

Both claim features superior to the Compaq. In fact, every one showing 386 machines was sniping at Compaq, giving the company a taste of what IBM has been enduring for years.

But why spend \$4,000 to \$7,000 for a computer based on the 80386 chip when you can buy an 80386 chip on a plug-in board for your current IBM PC-XT-compatible computer for less than \$1,500?

The question was posed by Quadram, which, not coincidentally, was showing a test version of its new Quad386 card, due in the spring — this plugs into one slot of an XT.

The Quad386 provides the immediate speed of the 386 — it is about four times faster

than an XT chip — and it effectively extends the life of XT machines.

The board includes one megabyte of memory; two more can be added on an optional piggyback board. This board will prepare the computer for the new generation of software to be written for the 386 chip whenever it eventually arrives.

Two machines were clearly superior in the cheaper end of the market — one from Zenith and one from Toshiba. The Zenith Z-181 is around £1,700 with 640K memory, two 3½in disk drives, rechargeable battery and a full-size screen. It is XT-compatible and weighs 12lb, a bit pudgy for comfortable extended laptop use but certainly light enough to carry through an airport.

On the principle that it is no good if you cannot see it, there is not a better portable in its class. Its back-lighted LCD display uses a technology called twisted crystal to make the screen highly readable in virtually any light. Until now, portable screens have been unreadable, bulky or expensive.

Processor needs adrenalin

True, it could do with a stronger battery (it runs out after about three hours) and its processor could stand a squirt of adrenalin. On balance, though, it is a superior machine, one that finally makes portables worth considering.

The Toshiba T1100 Plus — which replaced the T1100 after just two months, leaving owners of the earlier model nonplussed — has the speed the Zenith lacks, although it lacks the crispness and visibility of the Zenith screen.

With 640K memory and twin 3½in disc drives, a back-lighted LCD screen and other features, this 10lb machine, also costs around £1,700. The screen visibility is merely acceptable, and there are sockets that can be used to connect it to a regular cathode ray terminal for clear desktop operation.

The Toshiba's advantage is speed and battery life. It can be run at more than 7 megahertz, or about twice as fast as an IBM PC, and the battery is good for about five hours' processor recharging.

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CSI Technical Recruitment

Amdahl doubles up for the European market

The American large-scale mainframe specialist Amdahl has doubled the size of its old European manufacturing plant at Swords, near Dublin.

The Irish plant will now be responsible for manufacturing all the company's top of the range 5890 computers shipped to Europe.

The £7 million investment has produced an additional 100 jobs this year and a further 70 new jobs will be created in 1987, bringing staff numbers up to 475.

Amdahl has spent more than £20 million on the plant since it opened in May 1978, and 80 per cent of the employees are under 35 years old.

From the first half of next

architecture. It was the first company to introduce large computers which were air-cooled rather than water-cooled.

Traditionally, businesses have opted for Amdahl and other plug-compatible machines because they were cheaper than the equivalent IBM processor and probably offered some performance benefits as well. Mr Williams says the 5890 is 30 to 40 per cent faster than its IBM alternative.

None the less, many data processing managers felt it was a high risk option in a computer industry known for spectacular company and product failures.

But Mr Williams believes the tables are now turning. He says: "It is not healthy to have a market with no real competition. Several senior executives I have spoken to recently now say they are starting to question data processing managers who don't propose an alternative to IBM."

The plug-compatible manufacturers have responded by producing machines which offer additional features not so far found on IBM mainframes.

"What has proved a success on the 5890 is the Multiple Domain Feature (MDF), which is unique to us and lets customers run a number of

different operating environments within the one physical machine," said Mr Williams.

"At least 50 per cent of our customers put in the MDF feature to cope with conversions because they can gradually move over from one operating system to another."

Data processing managers, said Mr Williams, often elect to carry on using MDF after the initial conversion because it allows them to run systems software during the day, rather than waiting until after hours or weekends for spare computer time.

The MDF option also means that in the future the 5890 will be able to run Aspen, Amdahl's own operating system.

Aspen, which will run on all IBM-compatibles, has been under development for several years with no clear sign of when, if at all, it will be available as a product.

If the development does become a commercial reality it will be the first serious attempt by a plug-compatible manufacturer to take on IBM in the software as well as the hardware arena.

With software costs at many installations now spiralling well above hardware costs, many data processing managers could welcome the chance to offer their boards a software alternative as well.

MAINFRAMES

By Pat Sweet

year the company expects to send about 10 systems a month out of the Dublin factory and says it has orders for all the machines manufactured so far.

Amdahl's general manager for Europe, Peter Williams, reckons that European sales of computers comprise 35 to 40 per cent of the company's total sales.

The company, which was founded by Dr Gene Amdahl in 1970, specialises in large computers, which are compatible with IBM's System 370

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The £16m power surge in Silicon Glen

THE WEEK

By Geoff Wheelwright

If Sassenachs are looking for a job at the sharp end of the microcomputer industry, perhaps they should get on the next northbound train and cross the Scottish border.

Last week's announcement by the four-year-old American personal computer giant Compaq Computers that it will open its first non-US manufacturing plant next year in Erskine, Scotland, is the latest in a series of manufacturing moves which could revitalize the Scottish high-technology manufacturing sector known as Silicon Glen.

Compaq joins other American and British companies such as IBM, Rodime and Amstrad, which have all realized the benefits of Scottish-based manufacturing.

The £16 million Compaq manufacturing plant will provide about 350 jobs when full production of the company's line of business microcomputers begins in the autumn next year.

The news was welcomed by the Information Technology Minister Geoffrey Pattie, who suggested that British technology companies might learn



The future at Erskine: how Compaq's plant will look when completed in Silicon Glen

something from the American company's style of management. "They will now be aware of and exposed to Compaq's highly successful management disciplines," said Mr Pattie.

Compaq's vice-president Eckhard Pfeiffer suggested that there will be other benefits in addition to the jobs the Scottish factory will create in Erskine, as Compaq intends to buy locally much of the sheet metal, plastics, cables,

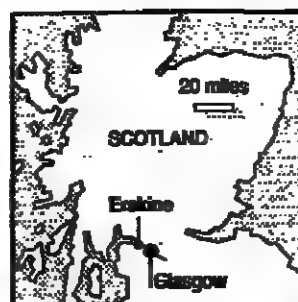
switches, power supplies and other components used in manufacturing personal computers.

It will not be the first time Compaq has used Scottish components in its computers - it has been buying hard disc mass storage systems from the Glenrothes-based firm Rodime since 1984.

Mr Pfeiffer added that Scotland was one of a number of

sites the company had considered in the UK, West Germany and France - but decided that the financial incentives offered by the Scottish Development Agency was the deciding factor. Neither Mr Pattie nor Mr Pfeiffer would say exactly how much the Government put forward as an incentive.

While Scotland - with or without incentives - may be grabbing the high-tech head-



lines at the moment, UK manufacturing bases further south cannot be said to have been entirely ignored by the world's multinationals.

West German minicomputer maker Nixdorf also announced last week that it has started work on a new purpose-built software development and support centre at Bracknell Park Business Centre in Berkshire.

Work on the £27 million facility is to begin next spring and is due to be completed by the end of 1988.

Nixdorf and Compaq represent two ends of a welcome wedge of incoming manufacturing and research/support jobs joining those that have already arrived in North and South from major firms such as Epson, Hewlett-Packard and Xerox - which recently announced a European research facility to be based here.

The big question is how long they will stay. Europe has seen the bust-and-boom syndrome of the computer industry before - with the coming and going of Apple in Ireland, Commodore in Corby, Northamptonshire, where its huge manufacturing warehouse now stands empty, and a variety of companies from the original flush of success in Silicon Glen.

The aim is obviously to attract companies such as Compaq, which will not just ship over almost finished goods for final assembly by British workers but will buy from local suppliers and contractors and help European-built and European-designed components to become integral parts of existing and future products.

That aim is supplemented by a desire to encourage the location by American companies that wish to locate their research and development facilities outside the United States to establish them in Britain.

The British hope is that the policies from Hewlett-Packard, Xerox and Epson point to some movement against the NIH (Not Invented Here) syndrome that has plagued British companies trying to sell in the American market.

Five million shares to go back to the giant

IBM, the world's biggest computer company, is to buy back about five million shares of common stock and a series of debentures in transactions valued at more than £750 million.

Although the amount of the shares to be bought is small compared with IBM's share total, analysts view the buy-backs as having a positive psychological impact on the stock, indicating the company views it as a good investment.

IBM said it will redeem all \$500 million of its 10.5 per cent debentures due on July 15, 2015, at \$1,093 per \$1,000. The redemption is set for December 29.

The computer giant has already completed the repurchase of 10 million shares it said it would buy back under a programme approved in May and now has about 610 million shares outstanding.

It said the repurchase of securities will be made from general corporate funds.

IBM's shares closed up \$2.50 at \$127.12 in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the announcement.

Companies sometimes repurchase shares of stock as a method of investing company cash, or to fund internal incentives programmes.

Repurchasing shares boosts a company's earnings per share because the total number outstanding is reduced, allowing more earnings per remaining share.

IBM shares recently tumbled to the 52-week low of \$119 after trading as high as \$162 earlier this year.

The slowdown of the capital goods sector of the economy, both in the United States and abroad, was largely blamed for the decline.

Big inroads by competitors

But analysts have also questioned IBM's product mix, especially in mid-range computers, where its top competitor, Digital Equipment, has made big inroads.

The profit decline, which began in 1985 after four years of solid growth, continued into the most recent quarter ended in September, when net income fell to \$1.08 billion from \$1.47 billion the previous year.

Revenue rose to \$11.9 billion from \$11.7 billion in the quarter.

Public sector employees who miss out

Despite several special schemes to boost the pay of computer staff in the public sector, average salaries are usually still well below those of employees in the private sector, according to a new survey published by the National Computing Centre.

The relatively low pay in the public sector is still a particular problem for public sector employers in Britain's higher-paying regions because that is where the gap is widest.

Average public sector salaries are the lowest for any industry sector in 12 of the 27 job categories looked at by the NCC and are below the national average for all but two job categories.

Only network controllers and computer operators in the public sector manage to beat the average for the private sector.

SALARIES

By Matthew May

The highest payers are finance and business services and the distribution sector, though with the qualification that figures for the financial sector are high partly because they are concentrated in London and reflect a regional rather than an industry difference.

The manufacturing and engineering sectors were the lowest payers in the private sector.

The survey, which looked at 579 computer installations, found that regional salary variations were greater than the variations between different industries.

Regional variations ranged from 12 per cent above the average in London to 12 per cent below the average in Northern Ireland.

The differential in the

London area was particularly marked for the more senior positions of head of management services and data processing manager, who received salaries £4,000 and £2,500 respectively above the national average.

Outside the South-East only Scotland pays more than the national average. The NCC attributes this to the growth of new technology industries in Silicon Glen and, until recently, the oil boom.

The report also analysed salaries depending on which brand of computer was used. Those companies using Honeywell equipment were the best payers, at 8 per cent above average, closely followed by IBM at 7 per cent above average.

The worst payers were Honeywell sites, 8 per cent below average, and ICL, 6 per cent below the average.

In another salary survey conducted in October for the just published 1987 *Computer Users' Year Book*, the gap between the public and private sectors is said to have widened by a further 1.75 per cent during the past year compared with 2.5 per cent last year.

The best increases were for development staff. Chief and senior programmers received pay rises of nearly 11 per cent compared with an average rise for development staff of 6 per cent and only 2.5 per cent for operations staff.

The figures, in line with several other reports, indicate that data processing staff are still not getting special treatment when it comes to salary rises, despite the skill shortages in some areas. Staff turnover increased to 12.7 per cent compared with 11.7 last year.

The report forecasts salary increases for the next 12 months at an average of 6.3 per cent.

SALARY (£s) BY JOB CATEGORY

Job category	National average	Private sector	Public sector
Head of management services	22,143	22,730	19,953
DP manager	17,564	17,706	17,010
Systems development manager	18,100	18,836	16,021
Operations manager	14,884	15,379	13,764
Communications manager	17,285	17,902	16,133
Systems programmer	12,546	13,097	11,410
Network controller/administrator	13,161	13,155	13,175
Chief systems analyst/project manager	16,810	17,191	15,729
Senior systems analyst/project leader	14,684	15,043	13,848
Systems analyst	12,588	12,803	11,736
Database controller/administrator	14,738	15,241	13,833
Senior analyst programmer	12,841	13,332	11,856
Analyst programmer	10,705	11,105	10,104
Senior programmer	12,398	12,456	12,183
Programmer	9,499	9,834	8,664
Operator	7,922	7,606	8,487
Number of installations surveyed	579	459	118

Source: National Computing Centre

Events

Micros in Design, Design Centre, Haymarket, London SW1, now until December 19, (01-839 8000)
CIMAP - Factory automation, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, until Friday, (01-891 3426)
Interactive Video, Metropole Hotel, Brighton, December 9-11, (01-847 1847)
High Technology in Education,

Barbican, London, January 21-24, (01-608 1161)
Videotex User Show, Barbican, London, January 28-30, (01-608 1161)
Dexpro Europe, Olympia 2, London, March 3-5, (01-486 1951)
Computers in Retailing, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, March 11-13
Codagen 87, Metropole Hotel, NEC, Birmingham, March 24-26, (01-608 1161)

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Career paths across the IBM board

It is undisputed that IBM still dominates the installed computer base in the UK. The popularity of its hardware from micros through to minicomputers and mainframes ensures there is always a demand for people in the data processing market-place with solid IBM experience.

However, whether people are starting at the bottom of a data processing career or are nearly at the top, they may still ponder the desirability of dedicating a working life to the IBM environment.

"The IBM market offers a complete career path," says Graham Player, managing director of IBM recruitment specialists, IB World. "You can always find interesting work in the IBM environment and, although some salary surveys show otherwise, I believe you can earn more money working with IBM equipment than in other manufacturers' installations."

For the career person who wishes to reach the top in the IBM skills market, finance - banking and insurance - is the area to head for, according to Mr Player. Analysts

and project leaders are much in demand with achievable £25,000-a-year salaries. A data processing manager in an IBM 3090 installation can expect up to £35,000 a year. Growth areas where IBM expertise will be needed include distributed processing and communications for end-users. This particularly means knowledge of CICS, IBM's transaction processing management information software.

"CICS continues to be the best offering that people can have in skills make-up," says the senior consultant for the IBM contract market, Bob Clements, of Modus Management Services. "There has

Fourth-generation language skill

been a heavy demand all year for knowledgeable people in the IBM area. On contract people can virtually double their present salary.

"Particularly required at the moment is expertise with fourth-generation languages such as Natural and ADS/on-line, together

JOBSCEENE

By Eddie Coulter

with the relevant databases. However, skills in third-generation languages, Cobol and Fortran, are still needed.

"Demand in the IBM market has been heavy all year, with the last quarter being the busiest ever known. The IBM job market is always busy, but I think the economy is on the turn and people are preparing their systems ready for an upturn in activity."

Many IBM users, explains Mr Clements, are becoming more aware of the need to squeeze the maximum out of their hardware. This particularly means that knowledge of "internals" and skill with MVS/XA and VM/XA systems are required.

An average systems programmer can earn £25,000-£30,000 a year. With 10 years' solid IBM experience and a track record in being able to "tweak" the performance of IBM systems, £50,000 a year is possible.

However, it is not only in the mainframe areas that IBM skills are needed. In microcomputers there has been a swing away from IBM's 4300 computers to System 38. Here the knowledge demand is for RPG, and if people do not have that skill, many companies are now prepared to train them for it.

With so much IBM hardware around, there are many ways in which your IBM career could shape up. Project leading and management, database development, communications and areas of specialization such as Masipac, the IBM system for the manufacturing industry, all offer steps to better

Flexibility is prized

things. Consultancy is another possible move, along with the growing communications market, where an insight into SNA, X.25 and VTAM will stand you in good stead.

What of IBM itself? Does skill and knowledge developed in the IBM user market mean anything,

should you wish to move into IBM as a further part of your career development? Apparently not, as IBM tends to look for general flexibility rather than specific expertise in depth gained in user environments. Obviously, there is no harm in having IBM expertise, but, an IBM spokesman explained: "Flexibility is the key. As a general rule we tend to look for people with a degree and the potential and willingness to move into other areas of our business."

IBM has taken on more than 500 people this year but that is across a number of areas. At the moment IBM is seeking to hire only a small number of people in specific areas, but that is because its recruitment tends to be cyclical.

As a general rule, in IBM you need the capability to move on to better things. If, for example, particular skills are needed in the software development area, IBM will train you. Such training is, of course, available outside IBM among its user base. Leading companies with major IBM installations tend to keep up with latest trends.

How things work in the world of the unprofessional

It is a strange quirk of nature that a computer salesperson selling hundreds of thousands or even millions of pounds' worth of equipment will be believed and trusted to a far greater extent than the average shopkeeper or car salesman. The extent to which this is the topic of a survey from consultancy Wootton Jeffries, which claims that many British companies select their computer equipment unprofessionally.

"We didn't find a single organization where a complete and documented method was used," said the associate director, David Holton. "Although many users purchased via competitive tenders of some sort or another, the lack of established methods allowed suppliers to steer procurement towards their own interests rather than those of users."

Even more disturbing, says the report, is that few organizations attempted properly conducted acceptance trials, doing little more than duplicating a supplier's commissioning trials.

Further information: 04667 80033.

Crooks in the picture

Hertfordshire police have become the first force in Britain to switch to computers for storing photographic records of criminals. Until now, officers have taken side and front still pictures of offenders, and a huge card file index has been built up at the headquarters in Welwyn Garden City. Now anyone arrested and taken to a police station in Hertfordshire will face a video camera and a nine-second film will be shot. From that a single frame will be selected and kept on a computerized disc along with thousands of others.

A picture of an offender is instantly retrievable, and an operator can type a description of an offender into the computer. It will flash up on screen anyone who fits the bill, with a complete breakdown of his or her record.

The marshland revolution

Deep in the marshlands of New Jersey, engineers from AT&T are piecing together the initial segments of the first transatlantic underwater fibre optic cable. When it is completed in 1988 at a cost of £230 million, the light-wave communication system will stretch 3,600 nautical miles from New Jersey to Britain and France. The fibre optic cable system, called Tat 8, will be able to carry up to 40,000 simultaneous telephone conversations, more than twice the number of undersea circuits now available.

Tat 8 will allow telephone companies to offer high-speed data channels, through which customers can transmit large quantities of computer information with greater security than is possible with satellite transmissions.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Japan job for Motorola

The American company Motorola has agreed in principle to set up a jointly owned factory in Japan with Toshiba. It will produce computer memory chips and microprocessors from spring 1988. The agreement also covers the exchange of technology information between the two companies and the joint development of certain semiconductor products, and establishes that Toshiba will support Motorola in gaining access to customers in Japan.

In something of an understatement, Stephen Levy, Motorola's general manager of Japanese operations, said: "Gaining access to the Japanese market has been a very slow process."

Cable & Wireless unplugged

Japan has rejected the proposed participation of the British company Cable & Wireless in a consortium to provide the country with international telecommunications services. The Post and Telecommunications Minister, Shunjiro Karasawa, told Britain's Trade and Industry Secretary, Paul Channon, last week that no industrialized country had allowed a foreign company to have a principal stake in a company providing its international telecommunications services.

As part of its liberalization policy, the Japanese government intends to end the monopoly on international telecommunications services in Japan. Britain is expected to press for Cable & Wireless's participation when the two governments hold telecommunications consultations early next year.

Changing tactics in the land of falling profits

For the first time since Japan became a world power in microelectronics, its semiconductor industry has faltered badly. There is growing evidence that Japanese manufacturers are paying for the strategies they used to defeat many American competitors.

In the past month alone, the five largest Japanese electronics companies have reported plunges of between 50 and 80 per cent in pre-tax profits for the first half of the year.

Hitachi executives have taken 10 per cent pay cuts, NEC and Fujitsu have scrapped plans for new manufacturing plants, and every major chip producer except Toshiba has announced plans to cut capital spending by up to half. There is even guarded talk about possible lay-offs - a sensitive subject in a country where large employers have traditionally guaranteed employment for life.

The downturn has some of the companies scrambling to move into more profitable ventures, particularly involving specialty-chip makers in the United States. Fujitsu, for example, is trying to take a majority share in Schlumberger's Fairchild Semiconductor unit, a maker of emitter-coupled logic chips used in some mainframes and minicomputers.

The reversal has come as a shock because the electronics industry has driven much of Japan's phenomenal economic growth.

It also coincides with a particularly bad time for Japan's economy, increasingly dependent on high technology to offset huge losses in heavy industries such as steel and shipbuilding.

JAPAN

By David Sanger

And in the face of unaccustomed critical scrutiny, normally impetuous executives of Japan's biggest high-technology companies are now conceding that they made major misjudgments.

"We predicted that the market would go up 20 to 30 per cent a year, just as in the past," said Tomihiko Matsumura, who directs semiconductor operations at NEC, Japan's largest producer of computer chips. "The mistake is that we believed our own predictions."

But Japan's mistakes, many now believe, went beyond merely over-optimistic forecasts for the sales of computers, video-cassette recorders, compact-disc players and automobiles, all heavy users of

microelectronic components. Some Japanese executives concede privately that they badly misjudged the impact of a three-month-old semiconductor trade agreement with the United States, which has crippled the exports of some manufacturers here, while leaving others unaffected.

Others concede that they underestimated the strength of small Japanese and Korean manufacturers, new to the chip business, who are still cutting prices and challenging Japan's giants at their own game of low-cost manufacturing.

And no one anticipated the steep fall of the dollar relative to the yen, which has made Japanese electronics far less competitive on world markets.

Many experts say the recent Japanese experience in electronics illustrates how a seemingly foolproof strategy - in this case a successful effort to dominate the world market for memory chips - can backfire.

Ironically, these problems in electronics come just as Japan reaches a huge milestone of success. Next year, according to most predictions, Japan will probably displace the United States for the first time as the world's largest supplier of semiconductors.



A case of Kidnapping is reported

By Richard Saxon

computers and robots.

ICL's network, to be called Kidnap, will be part of a stores management system and will link a mainframe computer to a parts fitting system on a mini and then send component details to three vertical carousels controlled by a personal computer.

All these three machines are normally incompatible and, before MAP, would have had to have a special-purpose link made.

This week an exhibition and conference on CIMAP (Computer Integrated Manufacturing Protocol) is taking place at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham.

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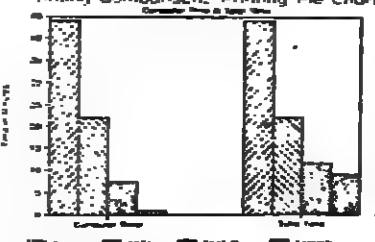
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Timing Comparison: Printing Pie Chart



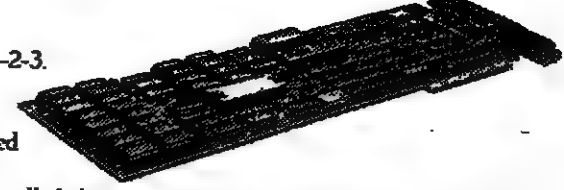
LOTUS IN A TRICE. Lotus 1-2-3 graph - produced on an A4 page on a Centronics Printer 250 in 12 minutes 53 seconds, computer free after 60 seconds.

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HORIZONS

A guide to
job opportunities

The growing need for archivists

Recording our everyday
doings, whether in local
government or industry,
is becoming a far more
worthwhile job, as
Sally Watts explains

One of the professions that has expanded in recent years, both in work and career choices, is archiving - to give it its logical appellation, which is seldom used in this country but more convenient than the usual "archivist's work".

Through more than half of Britain's archivists are employed by the various tiers of local government in museums, record offices or libraries, there is also a growing number at work in commerce and industry; these are the people who prefer to use their professional training and skills at the sharp end, working with records that can be as recent as this year.

Nigel Hardman and Elizabeth Hughes are two archivists whose choices contrast. Both are in their twenties, have sampled the other's "territory", and have good reasons for the choice they made.

Nigel is an archivist at the National Giro Bank at Boodle, Lancashire. For the past three years, using his departmental computer, he has been setting up the bank's management-archival system. After graduating in medieval and modern history at Liverpool, where he also did his postgraduate training, he worked for more than three years at a city record office. But his present job, he says, is much more alive.

"It's quite different from local government work where one is looking after an accumulation of mainly old records. In industry, you make the collection as you go. The Giro Bank only started in 1968 so I am setting up something new."

"Local authorities are going through a phase of cuts, so archivists often worry whether their job will still be there next year. Industry has more money and it needs more and more archivists. It's a

'It meets my interest
in early history'

growth area because of the increasing amount of paperwork produced by an increasing number of people."

But he sees local government work as a potential growth area: with more leisure time - stemming from unemployment, early retirement and shorter working hours - more people will use archives in pursuit of local and family history.

Elizabeth is assistant archivist at Hampshire Record Office, which she joined in 1982 after a year spent centralizing a major commercial company's filing system. She prefers her present job because it meets her interest in early history.

She says: "The documents here are more varied. An industry's documents relate to that one business, whereas such documents are just one aspect of a local government collection. My work is varied. I give talks, help to draw up exhibitions, deal with public inquiries and with schools, which today are much more aware of local history." In between all this, she is putting family history records on microfiche.

Elizabeth, who graduated in history, hopes ultimately to move up in local authority work, though this usually

means moving from one area to another. Partly for the wrong reasons, archiving is a much sought after career: beginners are sometimes led to believe it is suitable for shy people because they "will not have to meet anyone"; others see it as a quiet, pleasant occupation spent pouring over manuscripts.

"But often you're not near a manuscript for days," says Amanda Arrow-smith, of the Society of Archivists. Archiving today is concerned with much more than identifying or conserving records: there are exhibitions to mount, publicity programmes, books and posters to prepare. The profession has become much more exciting than its traditional image suggests, and the response by the public puts the archivist at the centre of a hive of research.

So he or she must be able to relate to all sorts of people, from the scholar to the uncertain beginner. Physical stamina, managerial skills and attention to detail are also needed.

When interviewing applicants, Miss Arrow-smith, who runs the Suffolk Record Office, looks at their attitude and approach as well as their academic ability. They should have at least a second class degree, preferably a 2:1, in history, modern or classical languages, English literature, law, economic history, or science, which equips them to specialize in preservation - materials to be stored can range from parchments to tapes, film and photos.

After their degree, students do one year's postgraduate training - including reading, listing, indexing and conserving records, running an office and using a computer. This leads to a diploma or Master's degree of equal value in archive administration. The course can be taken at Liverpool, Aberystwyth, Bangor, Dublin or University College London; the latter also includes part-time training.

Once qualified, there is the pressure to find a job, which is not always easy. But even when you have one, promotion is not very easy. Miss Arrow-smith says: "There can be rather a block, specially if the age range works out wrong. Often people in their thirties get the top jobs as they are thought to be more go-ahead and keener on promoting and publicizing the department than older people."

The beginners we are recruiting now are of high calibre, and good archivists are ambitious, but opportunities can be limited - often it's a case of waiting for dead men's shoes."

Archiving is not specially well paid; according to one staffer it's a job you do

for love, with a rather low status stemming from its traditional image. Some archivists in industry use their job as a jumping-off point into management. Nigel Hardman disagrees with this practice. "We're trained as archivists, the country has put money into our training and we should work as archivists."

It is natural for people's choices to change, but archiving offers a wide range of work and it is best if young aspirants determine, before applying for postgraduate training, whether they are really serious about the career. One way to find out is to do voluntary work, which can prove an important factor in deciding whether you land a job. You help with listing, indexing, answering questions from the public and learn a lot about archiving.

Repositories in the care of archivists include those of older universities, the church, specialist libraries, the Royal Society and the Public Record Office. As befits a "paper of record", *The Times* has had its own archivist since the early 1930s - among the collections are staff records from 1847, including the fines composers had to pay for mistakes!

Anne Dickson, the present group records manager of News International, was heavily involved in the paper's 200th anniversary in 1985, particularly the souvenir colour magazine, the *Signs of the Times* exhibition at the British Library and a television documentary. She also gave lectures, one at the Museum of London, mounted public displays in the newspaper's offices and answered hundreds of inquiries. Since the bicentenary, Anne, who graduated in English language and linguistics, has

New way to run an
information system

been designing a records management programme for the NI group.

According to the Society of Archivists, industrial organizations employing professional staff include the Bank of England, most clearing banks, the John Lewis Company and BP Oil. At the latter, men and women archivists work in one of three units: library material (books, journals and data bases); information analysis (using current records); and records administration, also comprising archives.

This is the newer way, both economical and more convenient, of running a company's information system; it also allows staff, who are working in a business environment, to move laterally to one of the related units or to be promoted to section head.

Incidentally, Helen Simpson, BP's information manager in charge of the three units, originally wanted to be a medieval archivist. But while taking her post-graduate training, she decided to work with current information instead. Quite a contrast!

● Contact: The Society of Archivists, County Record Office, Ipswich, Suffolk.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY GROUP
of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
PATIENT SERVICE
Information/Advisory Officer

The Muscular Dystrophy Group requires an Information/Advisory Officer to act as Assistant to the Patient Services Director, to provide advice to sufferers and their families, and to produce and up-date relevant literature.

The successful applicant will have a specialist knowledge of benefits and entitlements for the disabled, together with a relevant qualification e.g. Paramedical or Social Worker.

Breadth of interest, previous experience with the disabled, good verbal and written communication skills are also most important.

Salary will be related to professional scales and experience.

Please write to:
John Gilbert
35 Macanlay Road,
LONDON SW4 0QP
Giving details of
experience and
present salary.

INFORMATION AND
MONITORING

£7,311-£8,172 p.a.

A challenging opportunity exists in the County Planning Department's Information and Monitoring Group for a suitably qualified person, including graduates from any discipline. Information and monitoring systems are currently being expanded. The successful candidate will assist in the collection, handling and analysis of information on industrial and commercial sites and development. Computing and statistical skills are essential. NJC Conditions of Service. Application forms and further details available from: County Planning Officer, Shire Hall, Gloucester GL1 2TN. Telephone: (0452) 425555. Closing date: 17th December, 1986. (Cavassing disqualifies).

Gloucestershire County Council
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

EDEN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Articled Clerk
Salary Scale 2/3 (£5880-£7158)

Applications are invited from Graduates who have passed, or expect to pass, the Law Society's final examination this year.

This vacancy affords an opportunity to gain experience over a wide range of legal work including litigation, common law, conveyancing, planning, local government administration and general government administration. The postholder can expect to be authorized to represent the Council in court and at planning inquiries.

Application forms and job descriptions, obtainable from the Administrative Secretary, Eden District Council, Town Hall, 10, Market Street, Eden, Cumbria LA6 1JF (telephone 04771 1111), to be returned by 18 December, 1986. If you would like to discuss the post informally please telephone the Solicitor Mr R. Pearson on extension 266.

EDC

Systems Analyst

£11K-£14K plus CAR
Worcester Park, Surrey

Join a progressive and modern team in our purpose-built computer centre. Work in a 38-strong development group in this major IBM installation and share the interest, challenge and variety presented by our wide range of commercial applications.

- ★ Twin 4381's, MVS/XA, VM/CMS, 4GL, CICS & DL1
- ★ Results orientated career structure

- ★ Five week's holiday/9% day fortnight option
- ★ Free leased car/maintenance (wide choice)
- ★ Pension Scheme with above-average security + no parking/commuting problems

Write for an application form, send a C.V. or, for more information, contact Doug Kenward, the Development Manager.

K&S COMPUTER CENTRE
104 Green Lane
Worcester Park, Surrey K&S
Telephone: 01-337 4403 (4855)

Management Services
with a difference!

Up to £13260 pa

Join us and make up a team of three well-qualified and experienced catalysts in an integrated Management Services/Computer Operations and Development Section. The Technology exists - we need the people to make the Technology work for us. If you have analytical abilities, coupled with experience of a serious interest in getting the best out of New Technology - then this might be the job for you. The principle function is to work with departments to identify new technology (both mini and micro-computer with the accent on micros) as well as carrying out more traditional O & M assignments.

A Management Services background is desirable though not essential - but proof of the achievement of results in the application of analytical and communications skills in a multi-discipline environment is essential.

6 weeks holiday. Relocation scheme in operation. For an application form and further details contact: The Personnel Department, Mid Sussex District Council, "Oaklands", Oaklands Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 1SS. (Tel: 0444 458166 Ext. 2278) or for an informal chat telephone Trevor Leggo, Management Services Manager (ext. 2246). Closing date 19 December 1986. Interviews will be held in the week commencing 5th January 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN
PRESS AND
INFORMATION OFFICER

The University of Aberdeen invites applications for the above post within its Administration.

The successful applicant will be responsible for developing all aspects of the University's internal and external communication policy.

Among the qualifications which will be looked for in the interviewing applicants will be evidence of successful experience in Press or Public Relations and an ability to communicate effectively. Knowledge of the education system would be an added advantage.

This post, which attracts a salary in the range £19,010 and upwards, with placement depending on experience, will initially be filled on a five year engagement (local under review).

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Office, The University, Regent Walk, Aberdeen AB9 1FX, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 22 December 1986 (Ref No ERV049).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING
SERVICES ENGINEER

The Principal Building Services Engineer located at Croydon, directs and leads the Building Services Engineering team in the Chief Architect's department and ensures standards of design, construction and maintenance of all Building Services systems in terms of quality and cost effectiveness.

Candidates should preferably be multi-disciplined and must be able to demonstrate at least ten years experience in a senior position in the field of Building Services Engineering.

Corporate membership of the CIBSE essential.

The Salary will be in the range £19,740-£26,700 p.a. dependent upon qualifications and experience, + a London Allowance.

There is a contributory pension scheme and the transfer of existing rights can, in many cases, be accepted.

There are also attractive travel benefits including travel to and from work.

Applications (marked confidential) with a curriculum vitae should be sent to:

Chief Architect's Dept,
British Railways Board,
5th Floor, Southern House,
Croydon,
Surrey CR9 1DY

for return by Friday 12th December 1986.

British Railways is an equal opportunity employer.

Electricity Consumers' Council
Brook House 2-16 Torrington Place,
London WC1E 7LL
Telephone 01-638 5703

Deputy Director
(£16,354 - £20,474 incl. L.W.)

The EEC is the national watchdog for electricity consumers in England and Wales. The post becomes vacant on 1 February 1987 following the appointment of the present Deputy as head of another organisation.

The Deputy must be able to deputise fully for the Director as the Council's chief executive and be able to make a contribution to the complete range of the Council's interests. These include the generation and distribution of electricity and all matters affecting the provision of services and supplies to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers.

Applications are invited from persons with wide experience though their background may be in industry, commerce, the public sector or finance.

The closing date for applications is 11 December 1986 and further details are available on request.

ASSISTANT
TOWN CLERK

£13,653 - £14,862 + leased car

We are seeking an admitted solicitor for the post of Assistant Town Clerk whose duties will include court and committee work and will offer the opportunity to obtain management experience through taking part in the decision making process and the implementation of the Council's decisions. Previous local government experience unnecessary.

We offer a generous relocation package including up to £2,500 for legal and professional fees and a disturbance allowance in approved cases. Additional increments may be awarded under a performance award scheme.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Officer, Gillingham Borough Council, Municipal Buildings, Gillingham, Kent ME7 5LA. Tel. (0634) 50021 Ext. 245.

Gillingham
Borough Council

CYNGOR SIR
GWYNEDD
COUNTY COUNCILNATIONAL PARK DEPARTMENT
PENRHYNDUDRAETH
SENIOR PLANNING
ASSISTANT

Scale 6/S.O. 1 £9,513 - £11,271

The post holder will be primarily responsible for all aspects of local plan work within the Snowdonia National Park and those parts of Merionethshire District which lie outside the National Park. Higher duties will include implementing a programme of new local plans and reviewing existing plans (the some of which have been prepared jointly with adjoining District Councils).

The post offers an excellent opportunity to contribute also to the important land management planning work of the Authority and the implementation of that planning and management policies set out in the National Park Plan. Applicants must be Chartered Town Planners with several years relevant experience.

Ability to communicate in Welsh desirable and in English essential.

Car allowance and assisted purchase facilities available. Financial assistance towards removal and resettlement expenses in appropriate cases.

Closing date: 8th December, 1986.

Application forms and further particulars available from The County Personnel Officer, County Offices, Caernarfon LL55 1SP. Tel. (0286) 4121 ext. 2074.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

European Legal Counsel

Eaton Limited is the UK subsidiary of the US multinational Eaton Corporation, a worldwide manufacturer of advanced technology products for the automotive, electronics, defence and capital goods markets.

A vacancy exists for a versatile and professional lawyer, who will be responsible to the Senior European Legal Counsel, based at the Company's European headquarters at Hounslow. Applicants aged 25-35 must have a legal qualification and at least three years general company/commercial experience gained in either private practice or industry. A second European language would be an advantage.

The position attracts a competitive salary and benefits package, including a company car. Assistance with relocation expenses will be provided where appropriate.

Applicants (male or female) should forward a comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

Graham Barwell, Eaton Limited, Eaton House, Staines Road, Hounslow TW4 5DX.
Telephone: 01-572 7057.

EATON

Meredith Scott

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY to c.£35,000
Well known EC4 practice seeks two Solicitors, one with up to 3 years experience, and the other a minimum 3 years qualified.

CORPORATE TAX to c.£30,000
Major EC3 firm requires Lawyer ideally with a minimum of 2 years related experience.

PENSIONS to c.£30,000
Lawyer with at least 1 years experience in this field needed by leading EC1 practice.

COMP/COMMERCIAL to c.£28,000
Medium sized EC4 practice seeks Solicitor with experience of corporate acquisitions, finance and disposal work.

DOMESTIC PROPERTY to c.£21,000
Major EC3 practice seeks Solicitor with ideally 2 years or more experience gained in or out of London.

Meredith Scott Recruitment
17 Fleet Street, London EC4V 1AL.
01-583 0855 or 01-541 3097 (telex office hours)

Owen White Partner Designate

We are a well established and progressive firm of solicitors with 7 offices in the Home Counties. A vacancy has arisen, due to the intended retirement of the Senior Partner in 1987, for a suitably qualified and ambitious solicitor to join our office in Hounslow. The work will involve progressive responsibility for the matters currently undertaken by the Senior Partner and will comprise a wide range of non-contentious work, relating primarily to conveyancing, probate and private client matters.

The ideal candidate will have at least four years relevant experience, departmental leadership potential and a flair for practice development. Some company commercial experience would be an advantage but is not essential.

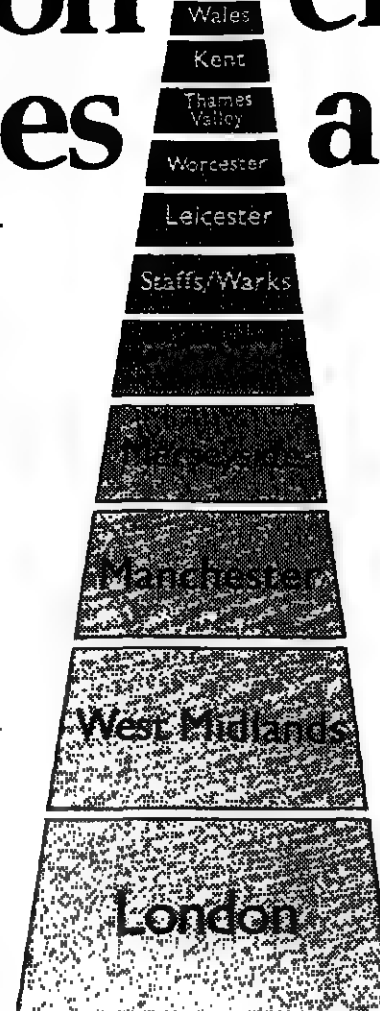
The salary and benefits for this appointment are very attractive and include a quality car. This is an outstanding career opportunity and there are excellent prospects for an only invitation to join the partnership.

Please apply with full c.v. quoting JH/144 to: John Hamilton, 51-53 High Street, Guildford GU1 3DY. Tel: 0483 574814.

JHA

John Hamilton Associates
Management & Recruitment Consultants

We will process over one million criminal cases a year



Throughout England and Wales the recently formed CPS is recruiting high-quality professional lawyers to work as Crown Prosecutors. The Service, which is designed to effect greater consistency and fairness in criminal law, has given increased responsibility to its Prosecutors who are now able to exert more influence in criminal proceedings than ever before.

We are looking for some very special qualities in our new recruits: you must have good powers of analysis and judgment as well as an eagerness to get to grips with thorny legal problems. You must also be able to negotiate constructively with other agencies, such as the police and court staff, and be mature enough to handle a heavy and challenging caseload.

Whether you're a Barrister, an Assistant Solicitor or a Justice's Clerk's Assistant, you should consider the opportunities created by the launch of CPS. Our comprehensive training in advocacy and criminal law together with the sheer

variety of casework will promise a valuable career move and arm you with a wealth of experience.

We have current vacancies for Senior Crown Prosecutors in London and for Crown Prosecutors in England and Wales.

Starting salaries in the range £11,130 - £15,900 (for Crown Prosecutors) or £14,315 - £19,465 (for Senior Crown Prosecutors) depending on experience. London weighting up to an additional £1465 is also paid where appropriate and there are opportunities for promotion to more senior positions.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 2 January 1987) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(1)942.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

CPS

CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE

JAMES R. KNOWLES & ASSOCIATES

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS CONSULTANTS
CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYORS

require

CONSTRUCTION ARBITRATION SPECIALISTS

Applications are invited from holders of a law degree to specialise in construction disputes and arbitration for positions in Crawley, London and Leeds. Please apply in writing to:-

Roger Knowles
JAMES R. KNOWLES & ASSOCIATES
Construction Contracts Consultants
Chartered Quantity Surveyors
Wardle House, King Street,
Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 6PD

Birmingham Brighton Bristol Cheltenham Colwyn Bay Crawley
Edinburgh Glasgow Leeds Liverpool London Manchester Morpeth
Sheffield Weybridge Winchester Overseas: Cyprus Hong Kong

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Liverpool Housing Trust

INFORMATION OFFICER

LHT is an active inner-city housing association with a varied housing programme, a stock of 4,000 dwellings and a commitment to localised and supportive management in the communities it serves.

We need an Information Officer to run our information services to tenants, the public and staff, including newsletters, annual reports, publications, display and publicity material.

We want someone with enthusiasm for our work and some knowledge of housing, who can develop our information services and bring creative flair to a variety of communications fields, possibly with experience in journalism.

Salary £9,576-£9,576 plus tax allowance non-contributory pension. Job share applications will be considered.

LHT particularly welcomes applications from ethnic minorities, women and disabled persons.

For information and application form contact Audrey Davidson at the address below. Closing date: 18th December 1986.

LHT Liverpool Housing Trust
35-37 Bold Street
Liverpool L1 4DN
Tel: 051-708 5777

AMGUEDDFA BENEDLAETHOL CYMRU NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDDFA WELSH CYMRU
WELSH FOLK MUSEUM

Appointment of Curator

Applications are invited for the post of Curator of the Welsh Folk Museum, a major institution of the National Museum of Wales.

Candidates should not be more than 55 years old, should be university graduates and should possess proven managerial capabilities. Experience of the subject of folk life in a museum and a knowledge of European folk museums would be a qualification. They must also have a thorough knowledge of Welsh social history and be fluent in the Welsh language.

Contributory Pension rights.

Salary scale: £25,163 rising to a present maximum of £28,696 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from: The Director, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NP to whom applications would be submitted not later than Wednesday, 31st December 1986.

BMB
BIRMINGHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

SOLICITOR

PO4 £12,894/£14,000

A Solicitor (perhaps newly admitted or even awaiting admission) who is prepared to work to ensure to obtain the wide experience offered by a Metropolitan Borough is sought by the Council Solicitor. The duties, which will include attendance at Committees and advocacy before courts and other Tribunals, will be dependent on ability and experience. If you wish to discuss the post, please telephone the Assistant Council Solicitor on 0204-22311 Ext. 1104.

APPLICATION FORMS are available from the Personnel Officer, Personnel Services, Town Hall, Bolton BL1 1RU (Tel: Bolton 391632) to whom same should be returned by 16th December 1986. Registered Disabled Persons are invited to apply.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

INDY GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY CLERK AND CO-ORDINATOR
COUNCIL LAW
LITIGATION SECTION

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

£14,982 - £16,911

This is a new post within the County Clerk and Co-ordinator Section. The post holder will coordinate the section and be responsible for the day to day running of the section.

The successful candidate will be enthusiastic with a committed approach to the work and possess the ability to manage with confidence to top management.

Applicants should be solicitors with a proven track record in all aspects of conveyancing and about work, and the successful candidate will be expected to undertake a heavy personal caseload with an emphasis on complex commercial sales and purchases, commercial leases, sales and lease back arrangements and corporate finance work.

Experience in general common law work will be an advantage.

General Relocation Package. For discussion please telephone Kim Jones on Cardiff (0222) 62002.

NATIONAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Application forms to be returned by 19 December 1986 (subject to Christmas mail) from the County Clerk and Co-ordinator, Indy Glamorgan County Council, County Hall, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NP. Telephone Cardiff (0222) 620001.

NO EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

WIGGIN AND CO A SPECIALIST PRACTICE IN THE COTSWOLDS

Wiggin and Co is a specialist firm of solicitors with a strong international emphasis.

Due to continuing expansion we are seeking TWO solicitors to assist in the area of private client financial planning.

The successful applicants will either be newly qualified or have been qualified no more than two years and will have had relevant experience, preferably in the City. They will be looking to continue their professional life in a modern office outside London where the location has proved to be no bar to the specialist nature of the firm's practice.

Salary at or above London rates.

Apply in writing in the first instance to:

T W Osborne, Wiggin and Co,
The Quadrangle, Imperial Square,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire,
GL50 1YX

(Tel: 0242 519111)

HORWOOD & JAMES

Our long established practice at Aylesbury and our fast growing practice in Central Milton Keynes each need a young and able Solicitor who can provide an efficient and friendly property law service to our private and commercial clients.

We also seek such a Solicitor to work at and assist in the management of our office at Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes.

Excellent prospects.

Please write with full c.v. to:-

Richard Keighley, Horwood and James,

7 Temple Square, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 2QB.

(0296) 87361

AYLESBURY AND MILTON KEYNES

LOOKING FOR CAREER ADVANCEMENT?

STUDYING FOR CIMA OR AAT?

AUDIT ASSISTANT

Scale 3/4/5 £6,939 - £9,549

An enthusiastic person required who wishes to gain valuable experience in a wide range of audit activities. Applicants ideally have some public sector audit experience and must be capable of working to a set programme with the minimum of supervision.

Assistance with housing, removal expenses, and flexible working hours. The successful applicant will be actively encouraged to pursue higher studies.

Further details and an application form to be returned by 15th December 1986 may be obtained from the Personnel & Management Services Officer, Town Hall, Watford WD1 3EX.

(Tel: Watford 40175, 24 hour Answerphone service).

The Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

86-FW/MAT/363

BOROUGH OF WATFORD

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

SERVITE HOUSES LTD

CHIEF HOUSING MANAGER

Salary: £18,009 - £21,144 pa (incl)

(Plus Essential Car User Allowance)

Servite Houses Ltd, a Registered Housing Association and Charity, has a vacancy at its central office in South Kensington, for a Chief Housing Manager.

The Association operates in three regions: London and South East, West Midlands and Merseyside. It has a recognised pioneering role in the field of the elderly and, in the London and South East area, is also involved in general family and special needs housing. The Association has 1,000 dwellings under management and a further 900 in the pipeline.

The person appointed to this post will be expected to consolidate the work of all the working parties currently involved in examining housing management standards within the Association and will have a key role in implementing the new standards and procedures. As a Chief Officer of the Association he/she will also be expected to contribute towards the management of the Association as a whole and assist in the formulation of policy.

The Association is seeking to appoint a mature, self-motivating person who has the ability to lead a very capable housing management team of three Regional Housing Managers, Homes Administration Officers and Management Services Officers in providing a sensitive and professional service to our tenants and residents as possible. The successful applicant will need to have solid housing management experience and a proven record of achievement at senior management level.

Where necessary generous relocation expenses will be paid.

For Application Form and further details please contact:-

Renata Moniak

Servite Houses Ltd

125 Old Brompton Road

London SW7 3RP

Tel: (01) 370 5466

Closing Date: 23rd December 1986.

Servite Houses Ltd is implementing an equal opportunities policy.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTING

(2 POSTS) £8,595-£15,673

These appointments arise from an expansion of Computer Science teaching and research in the well-established department.

Applications are invited from those who possess relevant research and/or industrial experience in the field of the elderly and, in the London and South East area, is also involved in general family and special needs housing. The Association has 1,000 dwellings under management and a further 900 in the pipeline.

The person appointed to this post will be expected to consolidate the work of all the working parties currently involved in examining housing management standards within the Association and will have a key role in implementing the new standards and procedures. As a Chief Officer of the Association he/she will also be expected to contribute towards the management of the Association as a whole and assist in the formulation of policy.

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Servite Houses Ltd is implementing an equal opportunities policy.

LEAK ALMOND & PARKINSON

SOLICITORS

Write with full details to Peter Oldham, at 76 King Street, Manchester M2 4WB.

BROMLEY

STONEHAM LANGTON & PASSMORE seek two young solicitors.

One to assist in the Conveyancing Department dealing with mainly residential conveyancing, the other to assist in the Litigation Department dealing with mainly family and personal injury claims.

Friendly office, good prospects. Apply:

Mrs J Meisner, 28 High Street, Chislehurst, Kent BR7 5AS.

Telephone: 01-468 7025.

LEGAL AID SOLICITOR ASSISTANT AREA DIRECTOR BIRMINGHAM

£13,000 - £16,000

Applicants should have experience in civil and criminal Legal Aid and preferably general administration and committee work.

Commencing salary reflecting the experience required will be in the above bracket although more would be offered to exceptionally qualified candidates. The salary range rises to £20,146 per annum with annual increments of £806. There are promotion prospects to higher grades with salaries rising to £25,153 per annum and above.

Conditions of service include 25 working days leave and an index linked contributory pension scheme with dependants provision.

Applicants who would like additional information are invited to telephone the Personnel Manager on 01-353 7411.

Write in confidence by 12th December 1986, giving full details of education, experience, employment, present salary and date available to:

Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, Legal Aid Head Office, The Law Society, Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, London, EC4 3BN.



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

SOLICITOR required by our Corby Branch Office to undertake civil and criminal litigation including matrimonial. Some non-contentious work available, if desired.

An opportunity to join a fast expanding practice where the outlook is positive and the prospects are excellent. Would suit energetic young Solicitor with up to 5 years' experience who is seeking a new challenge.

For the right applicant salary will not be a problem.

Please apply to:

Graham J. Wood, Sharnan Jackson & Archer,

9 The Balcony, Corporation Street, Corby, Northants NN17 1NL.

Chief Legal Assist

POS £17,405 - £18,555

We are currently seeking a Chief Legal Assistant to join our team in the City of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the legal department and will be expected to undertake a heavy personal caseload with an emphasis on complex commercial sales and purchases, commercial leases, sales and lease back arrangements and corporate finance work.

Experience in general common law work will be an advantage.

General Relocation Package. For discussion please telephone Kim Jones on Cardiff (0222) 62002.

NATIONAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Application forms to be returned by 19 December 1986 (subject to Christmas mail) from the County Clerk and Co-ordinator, Indy Glamorgan County Council, County Hall, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NP. Telephone Cardiff (0222) 620001.

NO EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

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LHT Liverpool Housing Trust

35-37 Bold Street

Liverpool L1 4DN

Tel: 051-708 5777

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

SERVITE HOUSES LTD

CHIEF HOUSING MANAGER

Salary: £18,009 - £21,144 pa (incl)

(Plus Essential Car User Allowance)

Servite Houses Ltd, a Registered Housing Association and Charity, has a vacancy at its central office in South Kensington, for a Chief Housing Manager.

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For Application Form and further details please contact:-

Renata Moniak

Servite Houses Ltd

125 Old Brompton Road

London SW7 3RP

Tel: (01) 370 5466

Closing Date: 23rd December 1986.

Servite Houses Ltd is implementing an equal opportunities policy.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Technical Contracts Officer

c.£16,000 pa

An opportunity exists for a Technical Contracts Officer to join the Legal (Commercial) Division of the Intellectual Property Department at the headquarters of the Glaxo Group of companies, which researches and develops, manufactures and markets a wide range of pharmaceutical and veterinary products.

Your role will involve the preparation and review of licence agreements and other contractual arrangements of a technical/scientific nature, in support of licensing, materials management and research activities. Liaison with other members of the Intellectual Property Department and operating companies will form an important part of the job.

You should have a good honours degree in physical or biological science together with several years' experience in

the pharmaceutical industry, preferably in a technical function, or a qualification in law. Good communication skills and a methodical approach are of paramount importance, and a familiarity with Intellectual Property would be advantageous.

The salary quoted, which could be more for an exceptionally well qualified candidate, includes a guaranteed bonus and London Allowance. Other benefits include Lunch Allowance, non-contributory pension scheme, interest free season ticket loan and relocation expenses if necessary.

For an application form, please contact Miss Ian Turner, Glaxo Holdings p.l.c., Clarges House, 6-12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 0DH. Tel: 01-493 4060 Ext. 300.

Glaxo Holdings p.l.c.

Clarges House, 6-12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 0DH. Tel: 01-493 4060 Ext. 300.

YOUNG SOLICITORS INTERESTED IN CORPORATE TAX

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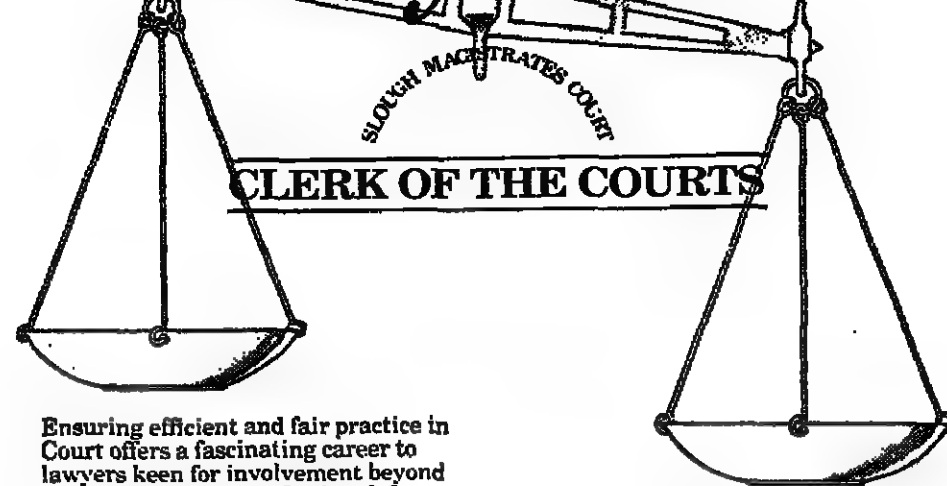
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CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

Local clubs reach breaking point

THE GREAT RATES CRISIS IN SPORT

Just when there is the greatest demand for the improvement of Britain's sporting facilities, they are under threat from local authorities. The damage could be immediate and irreparable. In the first of two articles John Goodbody examines the plight of South Shore Lawn Tennis Club as an example of the clubs in crisis.

South Shore Lawn Tennis Club, Blackpool, is in many ways typical of sports clubs in Britain. Run by hard-working amateur officials, who invest time and often professional expertise in organization, these clubs are now hovering on the brink of extinction because of the increase in local rates.

What makes South Shore unusual is that it possesses a rare commodity, an indoor tennis court. Although the latest to be built, every June Britain will host the Wimbledon men's championship until we have more covered facilities, the Blackpool club is considering knocking down the court to reduce the rateable value.

"It is my committed belief that this is the only way for the club to return to a financially sound basis," Maurice Hill, the club's president, said. The indoor court is unique in the area. To find a similar public facility exclusively for tennis,



Seeking a net gain: Members Colin Goodwin (left) and Neil Clarke have joined South Shore Tennis Club's battle for survival

one has to travel over 50 miles to Manchester or cross the Pennines to Ilkley.

The Lawn Tennis Association is seeking to increase the number of indoor courts in Britain. From 140 in 1983 there are now 227 and this year the Sports Council and the All England Club, together with the LTA, launched the Indoor Tennis Initiative to erect facilities to match those commonplace abroad. The club has written to the LTA asking them to help persuade the local authority to reduce their rateable value on what is a non-profit making tennis club.

The financial state of South Shore is acute because the rates have jumped from £2,363 in 1980-81 to £3,934 in 1986-87. This is despite the fact that, in 1980, the club had no relief on its rates, but this year received a discretionary

relief of £546 which reduced the amount payable from the original demand of £4,480.

This is not all. Because water rates are calculated on the property these have increased proportionately. In 1980-81 the club paid £749 in water rates. With two-quarters still to come in the financial year the figure is now at £950.

South Shore is paying almost double the amount in rates and water rates compared with six years ago. Economies have been tried. Barry Hart, the club treasurer and a chartered accountant, said that it has cut its expenditure "in real terms by about 50 per cent in the last five years". Whereas it used to have two full-time groundsman plus a part-time assistant as well as a full-time professional coach, there is now just one full-time

groundsman. The coaches are freelance.

The club has one indoor, eight grass, five all-weather and three shale courts (two flooded) and a finely appointed clubhouse bar. The complex is regularly used for county championships and open junior tournaments. It won the Club of the Year award from the LTA in 1975 due, in part, to its enterprise in building the indoor court the previous year.

The dramatic increase in rates has meant that the club has not made a profit since 1979. It is paying off £25,000, used for improving the outdoor courts, to Lancashire County Council. The Blackpool Borough Council lottery fund, with VAT, PAYE and rates, over £20,000 a year is going to national and local government.

The lack of money has meant economies and these

have led to a drop in membership from about 750 to 600. This is a familiar tale for all clubs throughout Britain.

"If we do not provide the facilities then we lose members. They do not go to other clubs, they just stop playing," Noel Senior, the club secretary explained.

Blackpool Borough Council is sympathetic and has discussed the club plight with its officers. Graham Essex-Crosby, the chief financial officer agrees that the club has a fairly high rating but points out that this is fixed by the independent district valuer and that in any case 80 per cent goes to Lancashire County Council. The Blackpool Council's policy is that rate relief, which is discretionary throughout Britain, is limited to 50 per cent of the rates chargeable up to £500 of rateable value. "We are trying

to help sport. We have lent Blackpool Football Club £150,000 and the Rugby League Club £10,000 in interest free loans.

"But the last few years have marked a period of some inflation, an increase in local expenditure and a reduction in central government grants. If we are to maintain services the rates have to be increased."

Yet the fact remains that South Shore would save about £2,000 if its indoor facility were knocked down. As Hart said: "We are in the situation of many clubs. If local or central government do not help us local clubs simply will not exist any more."

TOMORROW

The national scale of the rates demand and its effect on the future of British sport

ICE HOCKEY

Violence in Slough league match tarnishes image

By Norman de Mesquita

The image of the game in Britain has been tarnished by the events of the weekend when players on both sides in the Heineken League match between Slough and Peterborough punched Slough's best player, Darrin Zinger, Dawkins was given a five-minute penalty for the offence, which led to Zinger spending a night in hospital with a collapsed windpipe.

During the end-of-game handshakes Dawkins was suddenly upon by the two Slough goalkeepers - and all this happened with the sponsors, Heineken, in attendance.

After the game both teams apologized to the sponsors' representatives for what had happened. Tim O'Neill, the sponsorship director of Whitbread, said: "It is not for Heineken to comment on an incident that may well be the subject of investigation by the relevant authorities."

The win at Slough, followed by a home success over Richmond, took Peterborough's record to seven wins in as many games, and they are now in fourth place. Lee Valley Lions, with an easy home win over Bournemouth, took over at the top of the first division, relegating Trafford Metros to second place.

Dundee Rockets continue to lead the premier division and extended their club-record sequence of victories to eight, with a home win over Dundee.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Bears kick their way to the top

By Robert Kirby

The Chicago Bears and the Washington Redskins became the first teams to earn positions in the National Football League play-off on Sunday, and both teams relied on their kickers to overcome tenacious underdogs. The Bears' 13-10 win in overtime against the Pittsburgh Steelers secured Chicago's third consecutive title in the NFC Central division, and Washington gained at least a wild card berth in the NFC play-off with a 20-17 win against the St. Louis Cardinals.

At Chicago, Kevin Butler kicked a 42-yard field goal with 55 seconds elapsed in overtime. The kick was not without its redemptive qualities for Butler, who had missed three field-goal attempts, including a 28-yard chip shot in the final minute of regulation time.

The Bears won the overtime coin toss but chose to kick off and rely on their redoubtable defensive unit because of swirling winds in the Windy City. The Steelers, who could not advance the ball, were forced to punt. Mike Tomczak, the Bears' quarterback, threw a 27-yard pass to the Steelers' 25-yard line two plays before Butler's decisive kick. Tomczak connected on 19 of 30 passes for 235 yards.

The Bears were involved in one of three overtime games; the Cleveland Browns beat the Houston Oilers 13-10 and the Philadelphia Eagles stunned the Los Angeles Rams 33-27. Mark Moseley, quarterback of Washington and signed by Cleveland last week, averted a draw by kicking a 29-yard field goal 16 seconds from the end of the overtime period.

At St. Louis, Matt Zeigler kicked a 27-yard field goal 4 seconds from time to propel the Redskins. The Cardinals had levelled the score 5min 23sec from time when Neil Lomax threw a 35-yard touchdown pass to Roy Green, who made the 30th catch of his career. Jay Schroeder, of Washington, threw for 256 yards and two touchdowns.

At East Rutherford, New Jersey, Jerry Gray forced a fumble and intercepted a pass and Eric Dickerson rushed for 107 yards and a touchdown as the Los Angeles Rams beat the

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
Eastern Division	W	L	D	F
New York Jets	10	3	0	220
New England Patriots	10	3	0	220
Miami Dolphins	8	7	0	235
San Diego Chargers	8	7	0	235
Indianapolis Colts	0	13	0	147
Central Division	W	L	D	F
Cleveland Browns	8	4	0	235
Cincinnati Bengals	8	4	0	235
Pittsburgh Steelers	8	4	0	235
Houston Oilers	8	4	0	235
Western Division	W	L	D	F
Los Angeles Rams	8	4	0	235
LA Raiders	8	4	0	235
Kansas City Chiefs	7	8	0	277
Seattle Seahawks	7	8	0	277
San Diego Chargers	3	10	0	257

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Eastern Division	W	L	D	F
Washington Redskins	11	2	0	303
New York Giants	11	2	0	303
Dallas Cowboys	7	6	0	305
Philadelphia Eagles	7	6	0	305
St. Louis Cardinals	3	10	0	187
Central Division	W	L	D	F
Chicago Bears	11	2	0	294
Minnesota Vikings	7	6	0	323
Denver Broncos	7	6	0	323
San Francisco 49ers	7	6	0	323
Western Division	W	L	D	F
Los Angeles Rams	8	4	0	235
San Francisco 49ers	7	4	1	294
Atlanta Falcons	7	6	0	235
New Orleans Saints	7	6	0	235

Sweeping victory for Becker

Atlanta (Reuters) - West Germany's Boris Becker, the No. 2 player in the world, battled back to beat John McEnroe 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 in the \$500,000 (about £300,000) Atlanta Challenge exhibition tennis tournament on Sunday and they admitted he could think of no better way to prepare for this week's Masters Championship in New York.

"When John and I play, it's always the best tennis," the Wimbledon champion said. "We bring out the best in each other and never have a bad match." He said Becker started slowly but his game gathered pace as the two-and-a-half hour match wore on. Becker swept to victory on the strength of his powerful serve, delivering 14 aces and dropping only five points on his own serve in the second set.

Becker, who also needed three sets to beat the American in the round robin section of the tournament earlier in the week, broke McEnroe in the opening game of the final set and looked set for a comfortable victory.

But when McEnroe broke back to level the final set at 3-3 in a game of 10 deuces the match came to life. Becker broke McEnroe to 15 in the eleventh game and then clinched the match with yet one more ace.

McEnroe, who defeated Lendl 6-4, 7-5 in Saturday's semi-final round, had lost to Becker 6-3, 7-5 in the first round of the week-long round robin tournament last Tuesday. Since returning to the tour in August, McEnroe has won three events and earned \$100,000 for his runner-up finish here.

McEnroe, currently serving a 42-day suspension from the grand prix circuit, is set to play in the Australian Open Tournament which begins on January 12.

Sweden's little girls really are made of all things nice

The first winners of the European Cup, a team championship for women, are two Swedish girls who are so charming and cute, so easy to get along with, so typical of the kind of sisters or daughters that it is difficult to think of them as anything but Christian name terms. In the cold type of rankings and record books they are Carina Karlsson and Carina Lindqvist.

These two spread sunshine around them. They have a smile, a greeting, perhaps a joke, for everyone they know. They are also the kind of women a man likes to look at and flirt with. They are a real treat to the eye. If you want to find them in the evenings it is no use looking in the obvious places: the post restaurants or in near posh hotels. There is no prize-donna nonsense about the Swedes, no craving for the limelight.

When dining out during a tournament I like to get off the track to some unobtrusive and possibly unrefined restaurant, the kind one tends to find in back streets that lead off back streets. The chances are that the Swedes will be there, or will turn up, or have just left. It has happened this year, as examples, on the modest restaurant of Bertha and in a little town called Malmstad, where most of the crickets on Long Island seem to congregate.

The Bertha restaurant, hidden away near a forest, tends to be populated by so many huge dogs that it is like dining at Cruik's when the large breeds are on show. The Swedes were there. They also tracked down a cosy Italian place in Malmstad. "We had the Swedish girls here," said the patron, beaming with remembered pleasure. "What a great bunch they are."

Miss Karlsson explains their success in eating habits thus: "We enjoy trying to find new restaurants, just to get away

from the tennis - we have enough of that during the day. At night we go out together and look for different places. We like that: eating and talking with each other and anybody else who happens to be around."

They can play tennis, too. Miss Karlsson qualified for Wimbledon in 1984, reached the quarter-finals and evidently thought it a great loss. She kept grinning at friends, including the Swedish skip and hops and squeaks, and taking time off to watch the daylight out of the ball.

Miss Lindqvist has risen higher and has a classic backhand in the most recent grand slam tournaments she advanced to the last eight (Australia and Wimbledon) or the last 16 (France and United States). You could say that Miss Karlsson and Miss Lindqvist carried it.

The Swedes enjoy working together

Last week, at Valkenswaard (a village near Eindhoven), they played for nothing. The Swedish Federation met their expenses: air fares, hotel and dining bills. But there was no profit in it - no match fees, no prize-money. Yet the Swedes were always the star turn and (after an almost total hiccup against supposed Dutch "rabbits") they won the tournament.

"We don't get a cent," Miss Karlsson said. She was not complaining - simply answering a question. "I wanted to play because my ranking has dropped so much. I've had a really bad year and I want to play a lot of matches. And I like to do things for the federation. It has to be said and it fits into my schedule."

Carina is the same. Volvo are sponsoring a Swedish Federation scheme - essentially three squads of players, with a coach for every squad - in an effort to raise the women's game to a level comparable with the men's. It helps that rivals though they are, the Swedes enjoy working and being together and get on well with everyone else.

Within a year the overall Swedish standard has already improved and on the international circuit Miss Lindqvist has been more consistently prominent than any other woman in the history of Swedish tennis. But Miss Lindqvist and Miss Karlsson are both 23. Sweden must probably wait for the next generation before producing a genuinely great pair and perhaps winning the world team championship for the Federation Cup.

Miss Lindqvist unexpectedly turned up at the Albert Hall for the first day of Britain's recent Wightman Cup contest with the United States. My American friend Eileen in London, no I spent a lot of time there," she says. "I liked the Wightman Cup. It was special. So much tradition. But it was a pity for the crowd. They were so excited - but Gussie and then Croft and the crowd were really down. But people go because of the tradition. I don't think Europe v the US would excite that many."

Talking of tradition, it is 50 years since the Swedes invented a European team championship. They have won the men's event more often than any other nation and the inaugural women's title has gone in the same direction. Valkenswaard was fun.

Back home in Malmstad, one now has an urgent appointment at a favourite pub restaurant. It would be no surprise to find the Swedes there: bright-eyed and happy and cleaning everyone in sight.

Rex Bellamy



Sugar: Carina Karlsson



Spice: Carina Lindqvist

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Law Report December 2 1986

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Sending juvenile for trial with adult

Regina v Doncaster Crown Court, Ex parte Crown Prosecution Service
Before Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Mr Justice Tudor Evans

[Judgment December 1]
When justices were considering whether it was in the interests of justice that a juvenile should be charged jointly with an adult pursuant to section 24(1)(b) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, it was necessary that they both appeared before the court at the same time.

However, once that decision was taken it was not necessary that they should appear together in subsequent committal proceedings when the case against each individual defendant was being considered.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court allowed a prosecutor's appeal against a decision of Judge Stephen Brown on June 26, 1986, declining to hear charges upon indictment against the juvenile defendant.

Mr Trevor Barber for the prosecution; Mr George England for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that on March 19, 1986 the defendant, then aged 16, appeared before Doncaster Justices charged with offences of burglary together with six other

defendants. His co-defendants included two juveniles and four adults. On that day the justices considered the mode of trial of the defendants pursuant to sections 19 to 21 of 1980 Act.

In relation to the juveniles, the court had to consider the position under section 24(1)(b) of the Act which provided: "Where a person under the age of 17 appears or is brought before a magistrates' court on an information charging him with an indictable offence other than homicide, he shall be tried summarily unless . . . he is charged jointly with a person who has attained the age of 17, and the court considers it necessary in the interests of justice to commit them both for trial."

The justices heard representations from both sides and determined that in accordance with section 21 the offences were more suitable for jury trial. They said that it was in the interests of justice that the juveniles and the adults be committed jointly for trial on indictment.

They then adjourned for the committal proceedings to take place. On April 30 a differently constituted bench sat to consider the defendant did not appear on that day because he had been arrested for a different offence and was in custody, but

all his co-defendants and his solicitor was present.

The justices considered witness statements and made the order committing the co-defendants for trial. The next day the defendant appeared with his solicitor before a differently constituted bench who had all the committal papers in the joint case.

No point was taken on jurisdiction or the sufficiency of evidence. The justices made the order committing him for trial to the crown court with the others jointly charged.

The defendant was jointly indicted with the offences and on June 26 he appeared at Doncaster Crown Court together with his co-defendants. Counsel did not take any point on the validity of the committal. However, the judge declined to deal with the defendant on the ground that the committal was not valid under section 24(1)(b) of the 1980 Act because the joint committal should not have been split by even 24 hours. He therefore said that the matter had to be referred back to the justices.

Before their Lordships it was said that the justices had properly considered section 24(1)(b) on March 19 and had properly considered the mode of trial of all the defendants and had decided on jury trial. They had

then decided whether to commit the juveniles with the adults and decided that it was in the interests of justice to do so.

It then fell to the court to decide whether to put individual defendants on trial and the justices decided that there was enough evidence for trial.

The justices acted perfectly properly. They had considered section 24(1)(b) and therefore the judge fell into error. That subsection was quite clear.

When a juvenile appeared jointly with an adult, the court had to consider whether they should commit them together. They had taken that decision on March 19. At the later proceedings they only had to consider whether there was sufficient evidence to put them on trial.

There was nothing in section 24(1)(b) to show that the order to commit for trial had to be made on the same occasion in respect of the juvenile and adult defendants charged jointly with him.

Regina v Inner London Crown Court, Ex parte Springall and Another
Before Lord Justice Croom-Johnson and Mr Justice Peter Pain

[Judgment November 27]
A judge wrongly exercised his discretion in ordering committal proceedings before a differently constituted bench when he failed to take proper account of their conduct upon learning of the defendant's disappearance and of the fact that the defendant's conditions of bail had been varied without the sureties' knowledge in a manner which might have been relevant to their willingness to remain bound as such.

The applicants, Arthur Thomas Springall and John Stephen Smith, sought judicial review of an order by Judge Peter Mason, QC, at Inner London Crown Court on June 18, 1985 that the applicants each forfeit recognizances in the sum of £15,000.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court granted orders of certiorari to quash the order and mandamus directing the rehearing of the matter before a different tribunal.

Mr David Waters for the applicants; neither the judge nor the prosecutor appeared or was represented.

MR JUSTICE PETER PAIN said that the applicants had entered into sureties on the defendant's behalf on December 13, 1984. The conditions of the defendant's bail included a requirement to report twice daily to a police station.

At committal proceedings before Camberwell Magistrates' Court the record of the court included that condition. In the bail form sent to the Inner London Crown Court, however, it had been struck out, so that that court was under the impression that reporting to the police station was not one of the bail conditions.

At the end of May 1985 the defendant absconded to Spain. The sureties claimed that within a day or two they had reported the matter to the police station at Deptford and both wrote letters to the officer in charge of the case asking to be released from their obligations as sureties.

On June 19, 1985 the matter was called before the crown court for the sureties to show cause why their recognizances should not be treated. The hearing on that date was very unsatisfactory. The questions when the reporting restriction had been lifted and the date of the defendant's absconding were not resolved.

The case of R v Southampton Justices, Ex parte Green (1976) QB 11, as modified by *R v Walsford Forest Justices, Ex parte Parfitt (1980) Crim LR 571*, decided that in considering whether or not to estreat the recognizance of a surety the court could look at the conduct of the surety to see whether there were mitigating factors.

The judge paid no attention in this case to the question how far the sureties' conduct was culpable, or to the fact that they had taken steps to notify the police of the defendant's absconding.

The court in *R v Wells Street Magistrates' Court, Ex parte Albanese (1982) QB 333* had held that it was permissible also to take into account a change in bail conditions affecting the defendant if relevant in the sense that had the surety known about it he might have withdrawn his consent to the obligation.

In this case no consideration was given to that matter at all although it was raised before the judge.

LORD JUSTICE CROOM-JOHNSON said that there was another matter which gave cause for concern. At committal the defendant's trial was

for July 1, 1985. When the sureties learnt of the defendant's disappearance and reported it, in order to verify that report the case was re-listed for June 5.

As the defendant was required as a condition of bail to reside at a named address the simplest investigation by the police would have shown that he was not there. There was little point in re-listing the case to discover that.

On June 5 the judge adjourned the matter of estreatment to June 19. There was on that date still the faint possibility that the defendant might turn up for his trial. There was no possible reason for forfeiture at that stage.

The judge ordered forfeiture of the recognizances with liberty to apply for the order to be varied if the defendant presented himself on June 19 was premature. The time to have made it was on July 1 when it was known that the defendant would not turn up to stand trial.

Certiorari would lie and the order would be quashed. **Mandamus** would be granted to direct the court to rehear the question whether the recognizances should be estreated.

Solicitors: Sears Blok, Camberwell.

Spinners are the key as England's victory hopes hang in the wind

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Perth

England have plenty of work left to do if they are to win the second Test match against Australia. With two days remaining Australia are 309 for six in their first innings, needing 283 to make sure that England bat again. If England should enforce the follow-on — and the chances are that they will if they can — it would be for the third time in a row, something that no side has ever done against Australia.

It is a happy position for England to be in, knowing that if they should win, it will mean almost for certain that they retain the Ashes. But I got the impression Sunday that Australia's batsmen are coming to terms with England's bowling. Waugh's 71, scored from number three, will make a more considerable player of him, and Jones, Ritchie, Greg Matthews and Zoehrer were certainly not overawed, as they had appeared to be in the first Test in Brisbane. After being 128 for four soon after lunch, Australia could feel in the end that they had slightly the better of the day's play.

The England players think that by tomorrow the pitch will be more awkward, with the ball moving unpredictably off the widening cracks. The two fast left arm bowlers in the match, Reid and Chris Matthews, both operating from over the wicket, have also left-handed bowlers to contend with. But the pitch can only get slower. By the rest day at Brisbane, Australia were already following-on on a pitch giving the bowlers more help than this one. England looked yesterday to have a harder road ahead.

Sharjah asked for more

Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) — India and Pakistan, the big drawcards in the international series played in this desert land, are demanding more money to send teams in the future, the promoter said yesterday.

The demand for higher fees puts a question mark over the test tournament in April with India and Pakistan, and the joint England and Australia in a four-nation tournament.

The two Asian sides are here competing with the West Indies and Sri Lanka in a series billed as the Champions Trophy, carrying prize money of \$100,000. The promoter, Abdul Rahman Bakhatir, a millionaire

local businessman who introduced cricket to Sharjah, said: "We have received demands for fees from India and Pakistan (cricket) boards to send future teams. Initially we have rejected the demands as we find it unworkable." The organizers met the two boards last week and the next day the Pakistan board also demanded the right to nominate beneficiaries from each series. Each year the organizers give out \$130,000 to leading Indian and Pakistani players, past and present.

This year the winners widened to include West Indian players. The demand for higher fees puts a question mark over the test tournament in April with India and Pakistan, and the joint England and Australia in a four-nation tournament.

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turned round 15 degrees, away from the prevailing south westerly.

The wind now blows not quite so much up and down the ground and a little more across it, more from wide long leg than fine leg, or extra cover than long off. Although this is Embury's third tour of Australia and Edmonds's second, neither of them has bowled in the middle in Perth before. In 1978-79 the pitch here was a seamer's paradise and in 1979-80 Underwood was preferred to Embury in the Test side. England's present pair are still adjusting, therefore, to the wind, just as spinners or hang gliders or kite flyers might be. Making the best use of it is such a tricky and technical business that I am sorry Tony Lock, who captained Western Australia and bowled for them with such success, and who now lives in Perth, has not been called in as a consultant.

Not often these days are so many boundaries hit on Australian grounds as have been in the present match. In three days there have been 108 fours and one six. At Melbourne, because the grass and the boundaries are now so long, there are sometimes no more than three or four fours in a day. At Sydney, too, the ball has tended recently to be held up by the lushness of the outfield. This is a pity. Given the choice, spectators much prefer to see the same stroke racing for four than struggling across the ground for one or two.

Zoehrer, who was such a help to Border in the way he played on Sunday evening, is the son of a former Austrian under-23 football international. Zampatti and Kuska opened the Nedlands innings in the first grade cricket here at the weekend, with Albrecht at number three. In another match, Lubich was caught and bowled by Smith. North Perth, one of the more cosmopolitan of the suburbs, can boast a Gossini and a Bellombra, and Mount Lawley are hoping for great things with the bat from Sczlepia. They are all dinkum Aussies, who, having been born in Perth rather than Prague or Piraeus, have taken naturally to the game.

SCOTLAND: England 582 for 8 due at 3.00 pm. D. Gower 136, C. A. Rutherford 133, C. W. J. Athey 95, B. A. Reid 4 for 115; Australia 589 for 6 (A. Border 91 not out, S. R. Waugh 71).



Corinne Schmidhauser opens the slalom season with a win for the Swiss at Park City, Utah

Swiss wins but McKinney top

Park City, Utah (Reuters) — Corinne Schmidhauser, a 21-year-old from Berne in Switzerland, dominated both legs of the women's slalom here at the weekend to gather her second World Cup victory.

She was the sole competitor under 45 seconds on the first run. On the second, she produced 48.58 — again the fastest — to win in a combined time of 1:34.66. Tamara McKinney, of the United States, totalling 1:34.93 to take second place and Roswitha Steiner, of Austria, the reigning World slalom champion, 1:34.99 for third.

Schmidhauser, twice Switzerland's national slalom champion, looked totally at ease on a course which dropped 150 metres. "The course was fairly flat and I liked that," she said. "I have a lot of strength. I think I am one of the new generation of slalom skiers."

McKinney, who finished seventh in Saturday's giant slalom here, moved to the top of the overall World Cup standings with her second place. Erica Hess, bidding for a third title in succession here, had another disappointing day. The Swiss veteran, who finished fifth in the giant slalom, could only manage twelfth.

SLALOM: 1. C. Schmidhauser (Switz) 1:34.66 (45.39/49.27); 2. T. McKinney (USA) 1:34.93 (46.04/48.89); 3. R. Steiner (Austria) 1:34.99 (46.29/48.70); 4. K. Steiner (Austria) 1:35.00 (46.30/48.70); 5. M. Gernthaler (Austria) 1:35.01 (46.31/48.70); 6. M. Gernthaler (Austria) 1:35.02 (46.32/48.70); 7. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.03 (46.33/48.70); 8. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.04 (46.34/48.70); 9. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.05 (46.35/48.70); 10. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.06 (46.36/48.70); 11. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.07 (46.37/48.70); 12. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.08 (46.38/48.70); 13. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.09 (46.39/48.70); 14. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.10 (46.40/48.70); 15. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.11 (46.41/48.70); 16. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.12 (46.42/48.70); 17. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.13 (46.43/48.70); 18. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.14 (46.44/48.70); 19. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.15 (46.45/48.70); 20. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.16 (46.46/48.70); 21. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.17 (46.47/48.70); 22. E. Hess (Switz) 1:35.18 (46.48/48.70); 23. E. 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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

Balancing act in the butler's pantry

One half of this month's edition of First Tuesday (TV, 10.30pm) is taken up by what must be the only example of job training that calls for champagne to go — literally — to your head. The perfect butler, we are told, is not born, but made. He is the product of a school for butlers, where professional status is elevated through the simple device of being classified as butling administrators. Old Hollywood movies have accustomed us to seeing chorus girls being trained by walking with a pile of books on their heads. Tonight's film transfers the idea to the domestic scene. Champagne bottle on a tray, the trainee Jeeves has to tread the carpet with bubbly glass balanced on head. At the same time, he must mouth such deferential sentiments as "What time would you like a call in the morning."

CHOICE

or "I'll do that immediately, sir". The breakages rate appears to be on the high side, which probably helps to explain why the course costs £3,000. The attractions of the profession are not represented tonight as irresistible. The most enthusiastic thing one recruiter says as he scours the industrial North for future occupants of butlers' pantries is that being a gentleman's gentleman is better than coming home from the factory to a supper of beans on toast.

First Tuesday is completed by a bit of a tear-jerker, a film about abandoned children (on average, two a week in Britain). Of tonight's true tales, the most touching must surely be the one about the woman who, having

abandoned her two baby sons 40 years ago, now haunts the farmhouse where they were last known to be living. Patiently, the most hopeless mission we watch tonight involves the woman who, dumped at an Underground station more than 40 years ago, still divides her spare time between station platform and station bookstall, asking the questions that she still believes one day might establish her identity.

It welcome the chance (BBC1, 2.00pm) to be able to establish in my mind once and for all whether the first version of A Star is Born, made in 1937, co-starring Janet Gaynor and Fredric March, was better than, or merely as good as, the 1954 version, co-starring Judy Garland and James Mason. Pointless to bring the 1976 Barbra Streisand rock-era version into the argument. It was a misconceived

venture, from start to finish.

To soften the blow now that the season of repeats of Yes Prime Minister has ended (BBC1, 8.30pm), a new season of Hancock's Half Hour begins tonight (BBC1, 8.00pm). The comedian carries the entire weight of The Bedtime on his own two shoulders, and, in those early days of his fame, they were broad enough to take it.

Scottish Drama Week on Radio 4 has so far produced some fine listening, and Robert Forrest's Last Night (3.00pm) keeps up the good work. Whether the characters really are experiencing the eve of Armageddon, or whether this is the dawn of self-knowledge for them, is a question the writer tantalizingly leaves open. Both options are superbly explored.

Peter Davalle



From mine to butler's pantry: James Jolley tells his story on ITV, 10.30pm

BBC1

6.00 **Coastal AM**. 6.30 News headlines followed by The Filadelfia. Cartoon series. (r) 6.55 Weather.

7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.

8.40 **Watchdog**. Consumer affairs programme presented by Lynn Faulds Wood and John Stapleton. 8.55 Regional news and weather; 9.00 News update and weather.

9.05 **Day to Day**. Studio audience and guests discuss a topical subject, chaired by Robert Kilroy-Gibb. 9.45 Advice Shop. Margo MacDonald with advice on claiming Supplementary Benefit. 10.00 Neighbours. (r) The Wests. (r) 10.25 Philip Schofield with children's television news, and birthday greetings. 10.50 Henry's Cat. (r)

10.55 **Five to Eleven**. Fulton Mackay with a thought for the day. 11.00 Vegetarian Kitchen. Sarah Brown makes different types of pastry using wholemeal flour. (r) 11.25 Open Air. Viewers comment on television programmes.

12.25 **Domesday Detective**. Quiz game for teams presented by Phil Colla. 12.55 Regional news and weather.

1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. Weather. 1.25 Neighbours. 1.50 Soap-Box. (r) Film: A Star is Born (1937) starring Janet Gaynor and Fredric March. The story of a promising young actress whose career is put in jeopardy when a fading film-star falls in love with her. Directed by William A. Wellman. (see Choice)

3.50 **Jimbo and the Jet Set**. (r) 4.00 The Chuzzleworts. A film about a family of misers. (r) 4.15 Johnny Briggs. 4.30 Record.

BBC2

6.00 **Garbar**. This week's edition of the magazine programme for Asian women includes an item on alternative medicine.

9.25 **Daytime on Two**. Teenagers cover a soap-box derby for Australian radio. 10.15 The story of a girl who befriends a badger. 10.30 Science: infrared light and ultrasonic sound. 11.00 Why wearing different clothes makes you feel different. 11.17 Living in the tundra region. 11.40 **Wondermaths** - programme 10. 11.57 Mathematical investigations: patterns and lines graphs. 12.18 The art of political lobbying. 1.05 Telejournal. 1.33 Buddy, a drama serial starring Roger Daltrey and Wynne Goddard. (r) 2.00 Yes, Prime Minister. Jim discovers that a lately dead head of MI6 was spying for Russia and that an internal investigation, headed by Sir Humphrey, cleared the man of treason. (r) (Choice)

3.05 **Newsnight Afternoon**. The first of a new series presented by Nick Clarke, includes live coverage from both Houses of Parliament. 3.55 Regional news and weather. 4.00 Pamela Armstrong. Music and chat show.

4.30 **Lloyd on Film**. Keith Floyd is in Cornwall where he makes an inexpensive bouillabaisse and visits an oyster farm. (r)

5.00 **Domesday Detective**. A repeat of the programme shown on BBC1 at 12.25.

5.30 **Tomorrow's World**. Last Thursday's edition which included an item on the Domesday laser disc.

6.00 **No Limits**. Rock music magazine presented by Jenny Powell and Tony Barker.

6.50 **Wide Games**, by Leslie Stewart. A play about an unemployed teenager who decides to stay away from home after attending an Army survival course. (r)

7.20 **Under Seal**. The majestic Thames sailing barges. (r) 7.35 **Cricket: Second Test**. Highlights of the fourth day's play.

8.00 **My Music**. Lighthearted musical quiz game presented by Steve Race. With Frank R. and Ian Wallace. Denis Norden, and John Arlott.

8.30 **Food and Drink** includes a fast food assessment; low-fat mince pies; low alcohol beers; and what is really wrong with our diets.

9.00 **Film: Bobby Deerfield** (1977) starring Al Pacino and Marthe Keller. A love story between a racing driver and a Swiss clinic. He becomes concerned about her lights of fancy and with the risks she takes. Directed by Sydney Pollack.

11.00 **Newsnight** includes a report from Nick Clark on Bhopal, two years on.

11.45 **Weather**.

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ITV LONDON

6.15 **TV-am** Good Morning Britain presented by Anna Diamond and Geoff Meade. News with David Foster at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; exercises at 6.55 and 8.17; cartoon at 7.25; a game of chance at 7.55; and a Barnet's postbag at 8.35. The After Nine guests include consumer expert Jan Walsh. 9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 **The Tenues**. Western. The encouraging children to write 9.46 People and groups. 10.01 Science: density. 10.22 Being happy. 10.38 Animals in action.

11.00 **A Wilder Summer**. The story of a holiday at a summer camp. 11.55 **Westward**. Western. The only one is that it means joining the local Conservative Party and George has been a Labour voter all his adult life. 12.00 **Tickle on the Tum**. (r) 12.10 **Rainbow**. (r) 12.30 **The Sullivan**. Drama serial about an Australian family in the Forties.

1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parkin includes the second of the week's investigation into AIDS. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 **Scene and Story**. The Pelican Hotel has become a happier and more secure for Stephen Sorrell, but his son Kit is having a difficult time in his academic pursuits and with the two women who need his love. (r) (Choice)

2.30 **Daytime**. Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on why so few women make it to the top jobs. With Nicholas Fairbairn MP, and Yve Newbold, Company Secretary of the Hanson Trust.

3.00 **Three Little Words**. Nurses test their word skill. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 **The Young Doctors**. Medical drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital.

4.00 **The Giddy Game Show**. 4.10 **The Telebugs**. 4.20 **C.A.B.** Drama serial. 4.45 **Splash**. Including flash boys for Christmas; and a film on roller disco games.

11.30 **Hammer House of Horror**. Charles Boy. Six people face death when a curse is put on them by the owner of a central African fetish. (r)

12.25 **Night Thoughts**.

CHANNEL 4

2.35 **Film: False Paradise** (1948) starring William Boyd and Andy Clyde. A Hopalong Cassidy western in which the hero comes to the aid of a professor and his daughter who have been swindled by an unscrupulous land dealer who sold them a piece of worthless land for a cattle ranch. Directed by George Archainbaud.

3.45 **Years Ahead**. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougal. This edition includes a look at how groups or individuals with a campaign can gain the attention of the media; Jarrow March veterans recall the event; and Zena Skinner continues with her first aid course.

4.30 **Countdown**. The reigning words and numbers champion is challenged by Keith Burgess-Clements from Barnhurst in Kent.

5.00 **Bestwished**. Tabitha is upset by her feuding grandmothers and turns herself into a cook. As Good As New. Mike Smith with advice on what to look for at a pre-auction viewing; and begins to renovate a chair and a table. (r) (Choice)

6.00 **Remington Steele**. Holt and Steele investigate skulduggery on the set of a television commercial.

6.55 **Baron Bachstausangur**. Cartoon about an odious creature that lives in a creek in a kitchen wall.

7.00 **Channel 4 News** with Peter Scudamore.

7.50 **Comment**. With his views on a topical subject is Michael Ball, a lecturer in economics. Weather.

8.00 **Brookside**. Harry blames himself for the premature birth of his grand-daughter; Charlie and Heather quarrel over who is to blame for Nick's disappearance; and Annabelle is desperate to prove that it was her husband who poisoned the lunch guests.

8.30 **What If It's Worth** introduced by Penny Junor. John Stoneborough investigates the collapse of a fraudulent insurance company; there is an item on New York's shopaholics; and David Stafford discovers the best buys in coffee machines.

9.00 **What If It's Raining?** by Anthony Miffela. A repeat of the drama, first shown in three parts in July, about the break-up of a marriage. Its aftermath, the recommendations, and the battles for the baby they both adore. Starring Michael Maloney and Deborah Findlay. (Choice)

11.45 **Soap**. Mary informs a stunned Jessica that Danny's real father is Chester and that Chester, as a blood relative, will be donating a kidney to Danny.

12.15 **Their Lordships' House**. Highlights of the day's debates in the House of Lords. Ends at 12.30.

VARIATIONS

BBC1 WALES: 5.55pm-6.00pm Wales Today. 6.35-7.00pm Wales Today. 7.30-8.00pm Wales Today. 8.30-9.00pm Wales Today. 9.30-10.00pm Wales Today. 10.30-11.00pm Wales Today. 11.30-12.00pm Wales Today. 12.30-1.00pm Wales Today. 1.30-2.00pm Wales Today. 2.30-3.00pm Wales Today. 3.30-4.00pm Wales Today. 4.30-5.00pm Wales Today. 5.30-6.00pm Wales Today. 6.30-7.00pm Wales Today. 7.30-8.00pm Wales Today. 8.30-9.00pm Wales Today. 9.30-10.00pm Wales Today. 10.30-11.00pm Wales Today. 11.30-12.00pm Wales Today. 12.30-1.00pm Wales Today. 1.30-2.00pm Wales Today. 2.30-3.00pm Wales Today. 3.30-4.00pm Wales Today. 4.30-5.00pm Wales Today. 5.30-6.00pm Wales Today. 6.30-7.00pm Wales Today. 7.30-8.00pm Wales Today. 8.30-9.00pm Wales Today. 9.30-10.00pm Wales Today. 10.30-11.00pm Wales Today. 11.30-12.00pm Wales Today. 12.30-1.00pm Wales Today. 1.30-2.00pm Wales Today. 2.30-3.00pm Wales Today. 3.30-4.00pm Wales Today. 4.30-5.00pm Wales Today. 5.30-6.00pm Wales Today. 6.30-7.00pm Wales Today. 7.30-8.00pm Wales 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SPORT

Rugby leader calls for action after violence erupts

By Paul Martin

Six sendings-off in one match, along with two more in another in which a player suffered a fractured jaw: these were the worst two incidents in a weekend that has brought little credit to Welsh Rugby football.

David Johnson, the chairman of the Welsh disciplinary committee, maintains, however, that he is "not worried" by current allegations of increasing violence in the Welsh game. "On the contrary, figures I am presenting to the General Committee on Thursday prove there is less violence rather than more," he said. He maintained that matches between September 1 and November 16 had seen the numbers of sendings-off drop "way down" compared with the figures for the corresponding period in the last three years, and that last year's total figure of 210 dismissals was 31 fewer than the previous season. "I'm very pleased about it," he added.

However, not every Welsh official was so sanguine. Supt Rod Morgan, of South Wales Police and the chairman of the Welsh selectors called on clubs to "take a stronger line" in disciplining players who resort to violence. He stressed that some clubs, including his own, had already done so, to the extent recently of increasing the punishment already meted out by the Welsh Rugby Union. "The game must get itself in order so that the

recent trend for individuals to resort to the courts is unnecessary."

A former police constable, Paul Johnson, is presently serving six months in jail for biting off an opponent's ear; David Bishop, the Welsh international, had his jail sentence overturned but his club have suspended him for a year.

Saturday's incidents at Llangw, who were playing Cardigan, saw three players on each side sent off by referee Brian Davies of Swansea, secretary of the Welsh Referees' Society. As usual, the clubs involved feel an

More rugby, page 38

injustice was done. "We've seen a lot worse behaviour without anyone being sent off," Raymond Thomas, Cardigan's chairman, said. "First a Llangw boy was sent off for a high tackle or something, and then the ref just kept on doing it. There was nothing blatant like head butting. Our three boys I know personally — they don't go out looking for trouble. The last two, one from each side, were just wrestling on the floor. These things happen every Saturday," he continued.

"There's too much inconsistency in refereeing," Thomas added. The Welsh disciplinary committee, Thomas maintained, "just take the referee's word as law. We will write a

letter this time giving our side of it — but I don't suppose it will do any good."

Under the Welsh disciplinary system sides which have had four players sent off incur a £50 fine, and face a two-week suspension for any further infringement. A player sent off four times in his senior career is now banned indefinitely.

"It's a product of increased pressure," Desmond Barnett, the Welsh Rugby Union president, said. "Now we have organized leagues at district levels which until this decade had been playing friendly matches."

He acknowledged that there had been an increase in "off-the-ball" thuggery, often deliberately timed to avoid the referee's eye. He regretted a recent trend for players facing suspensions to employ lawyers — one, Chris Jones of Treorchy, is appealing against his second indefinite ban, with the aid of two barristers.

Not even the referee is immune from retribution. Vince Donagh, a deputy headmaster, had his arm shattered in five places in one incident. "Even in Welsh rugby it's unusual for the referee to be hit in this way," Barnett said. There are some players who just cannot control themselves. Clubs know exactly who their problem players are — they should have the honesty not to keep picking them."



Testing the water: Richard Fox, Britain's world slalom champion, on the new canoeing course at the national water sports centre at Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham (Photograph: Rob Rathbone). Report, page 37

Madmen who take to water

By Sue Mott

These Australian albatrosses grow to a terrible size, and the one that plagued John Biddlecombe's attempt to race around the world in a yacht was the monster of them all. After months of mishaps, maydays, hospitalization and prayers, the Aussie yachtsman has finally admitted defeat and withdrawn from the BOC Round the World race. His catalogue of disasters would leave any mariner feeling ancient.

It began on the qualifying leg, this epic of calamity, when barely out of Sydney harbour Biddlecombe, a former stuntman, smashed his wooden yacht, ACI Crusader, into a Toogan reef and felt it turn to matchwood beneath his quivering deck shoes.

Helpful Toogan villagers rescued anything salvageable, like radios, electrical gear and pyjamas, but inadvertently took them home never to be seen again. So with time running out for the August race start this year, Biddlecombe, aged 42, had to start from scratch grasping the insurance payout and fleeing to France to build Crusader II. Alas, the new boat was not to be. Wood had turned out to be rather brittle.

Meanwhile other madcap adventurers were missing in Newport, Rhode Island, for the start of the race, the second in maritime history which only asked of its 25 competitors that they sailed 27,000 miles of ocean single-handedly stopping at Cape Town, Sydney and Rio to check that brains and boats were still operational.

Air strike leaves new keel grounded

Total sanity and solo yachting tend not to ride in tandem. But Biddlecombe, despite his problems, was far from despondent. At the start of August his new boat was just about ready and he sailed it across the Atlantic to Newport. Although he was still painting the decks when the start gun fired at 3pm on August 30, he was off with the rest of them.

Three days later he was in hospital in Bermuda. A tumble through the forward hatch had deposited him on the floor with such force that he incurred the most severe and painful of groin injuries. He lay for four hours transfixed in agony while his boat floated idly in circles. Eventually he crawled to the radio and summoned help but not the necessary sanity to quit the race.

A few days later he set sail again. Not for long though. The yacht was too light in rough weather and he discovered he needed more lead in the keel. So while he waited Bermuda, a boatyard in Connecticut constructed a new keel for him. Naturally, as soon as it was ready a Bermudian air strike was called heaving all imports except fresh food. Eventually the keel arrived disguised in a crate of fish.

He was off again and swimming along, it seemed. But two days from Cape Town, the albatross turned serious. A violent storm blew up and blasted Biddlecombe's steering system away. He had no rudder, no tiller, no batteries, no auto pilot, his boom was bent in half and the boat was gusting water. He sent out a PAN call, mayday class two — and a South African navy minesweeper was despatched to tow him to Cape Town and disqualification from the race. Last communications quoted him as being "rather disappointed".

Brush with the law leads to prison

Clearly, and with all due respect, these people are not normal. Vic McBride, for instance, was in the first race four years ago and distinguished himself by running aground on the Falkland Islands. He woke up one morning and found sheep outside where the waves should have been.

There is also Mike Plant, aged 34, an American, who thought he would enjoy a pre-race practice run to the Azores. Barely docked, he was arrested for murder in a case of mistaken identity and then Interpol slapped him into a Portuguese jail on an old charge of alleged drug trafficking in Greece. Thanks to American lawyers he now lies seventh in the race.

So far six of the 25 starters have given up yet Britain's hopes still fly with Harry Mitchell, the oldest competitor in the race at 61. Despite a dice with hurricane Earl, there's nothing wild about Harry. In fact he shows promising signs of sanity. "Am I looking forward to the next two legs?" he said in Cape Town. "Absolutely, positively, not. Not one iota!"

YACHTING

Testing time for challengers' keels

From Keith Wheatley, Perth

Core samples have been taken from the keels of the leading challengers in the America's Cup trials. It is believed to be the first time that keel composition has been scientifically tested, although at Newport in 1983 the attention given to keels, winged and otherwise, meant that the standard process of weighing and measuring ensured compliance with the Deed of Gift.

White Crusader has had her 22-tonne lead-bronze winged keel tested by the official measurement team. The other yachts examined were New Zealand, America II, Stars and Stripes, French Kiss, and USA.

Last month a major row erupted when Dennis Comer, skipper of Stars and Stripes, wanted to have the New Zealand glassfibre yacht drilled and core-tested to check that its hull construction was legitimate. That move was defeated, but the

current procedure stems from that incident.

Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, who are the Challenger of Record and organize the elimination series, asked the official cup measurer, Ken McAlpine, of Sydney, to drill and check keels. Regulations state that no material denser than lead may be used for the fin.

In 1974 Leonard Greene, owner of the now-scratched yacht Courageous, proposed building a keel of spent uranium. Being far denser than lead it would have given considerable weight-for-size advantages. However, even a decade ago the New York Yacht Club could see that the America's Cup had enough of a public image problem without the boats sailing atop spent nuclear rubbish.

The samples will be analysed by technicians at the West Australian Institute of Technology.

Final trials series, page 37

GOLF

Stenning holds off López

From John Hennessy, La Manga

Had it not been for the fact that the PGA qualifying tournament at the La Manga Club is decided over six rounds, there would have been a tendency to regard it as a competition for second place for much of yesterday.

Certainly Steen Tinning, a 24-year-old Dane, is setting a blistering pace, for there was no immediate sign of a reaction to his 61 on the North course on Sunday, which was 10 under par and four under the course record. He then had a second round of 69 over the South course to stand a remarkable 13 under par.

As the sun dried, however, a worthy challenger appeared on the other half of the course in Jesús López, of Spain. Starting at the tenth, he came in with a 66 for a total of 133, three shots behind Stenning. Nobody else is within seven shots of the leader.

A Danish blemish at last appeared at the sixth hole yesterday, but a shot dropped there was more than made good elsewhere. He had already chipped expertly over a bunker for a four at the long third, and holed from 18 yards at the next. Thus he was one under for the day, and another long putt, all of 10 yards, sent him on his triumphant way from the tenth.

LEADING SCORES (British unless stated): 59: S Tinning (Den), 60: J López (Sp), 61: D Smith (Aus), 62: A Phipps (Sp), 63: D Smith (Aus), 64: J Phipps (Sp), 65: J Phipps (Sp), 66: J Phipps (Sp), 67: J Phipps (Sp), 68: J Phipps (Sp), 69: J Phipps (Sp), 70: J Phipps (Sp), 71: J Phipps (Sp), 72: J Phipps (Sp), 73: J Phipps (Sp), 74: J Phipps (Sp), 75: J Phipps (Sp), 76: J Phipps (Sp), 77: J Phipps (Sp), 78: J Phipps (Sp), 79: J Phipps (Sp), 80: J Phipps (Sp), 81: J Phipps (Sp), 82: J Phipps (Sp), 83: J Phipps (Sp), 84: J Phipps (Sp), 85: J Phipps (Sp), 86: J Phipps (Sp), 87: J Phipps (Sp), 88: J Phipps (Sp), 89: J Phipps (Sp), 90: J Phipps (Sp), 91: J Phipps (Sp), 92: J Phipps (Sp), 93: J Phipps (Sp), 94: J Phipps (Sp), 95: J Phipps (Sp), 96: J Phipps (Sp), 97: J Phipps (Sp), 98: J Phipps (Sp), 99: J Phipps (Sp), 100: J Phipps (Sp).

Yet a former England amateur international, Andrew Stubbs, of Leek, was the star of a gloriously sunny day. He returned 64 over the North course, which would have been a record had he achieved it only two days earlier, before Tinning lived through his Hans Andersen fairy-tale.

Stubbs won his player's card at the La Manga Club four years ago at the age of 22 but his fortunes have steadily ebbed since finishing 85th in 1983. This year he was 136 in the order of merit with a meagre income of £4,255. This was almost £1,000 too little to avoid having to come back to school.

Obviously, however, he relied heavily on his putter. Too heavily, one would think, for his peace of mind. He cannot expect often to hole five times from distances of 15 feet or longer, nor to wield his putter only 26 times in all.

David Gifford, a former England champion, stands on the same score as Stubbs, 139, and offers more hope for the future. A second round of 71, one under par over the South course, was a characteristic steady sequel to his 68 on the North on Sunday.

Clawing back a lost following

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Football is regaining its public appeal. A survey of League attendances so far this season reveals that the overall figure has risen by 1.63 per cent. Only the crowds in the third division show a decrease, of almost 10 per cent, compared to the corresponding gates at this stage last season.

Two clubs, Wimbledon and Plymouth Argyle, have benefited from promotion to such an extent that they have more than doubled their aggregate over the opening three months. Northampton Town, the clear leaders of the fourth division, who have won all eight of their home games, share the same distinction.

Charlton Athletic, the first lodgers to share a ground, also show a healthy increase. Yet their attendances remain relatively small. More people (over 86,000) have preferred to stay away from Manchester United's stadium, for instance, than have gathered to watch Charlton in their new home at Selhurst Park (fewer than 68,000).

Luton Town, the first to ban away supporters, have suffered for their principles. No League attendance at Kenilworth Road has yet been as high as for the corresponding fixture last season and their total has dropped by almost five per cent. But they, and other clubs showing a loss, are encouragingly in the minority.

The reduction of hooliganism, an open championship race and the emergence of attractive sides are contributory factors but one player could justifiably claim to be individually most responsible. He is Linaker, the scorer of

FOOTBALL

FIRST DIVISION ATTENDANCES

Club	Games	This season	Last season	Change in %
Arsenal	8	249,025	184,046	+34.85
Aston Villa	8	149,577	131,582	+13.68
Charlton	8	67,758	40,284	+68.20
Chelsea	8	121,042	104,403	+15.93
Coventry	8	103,857	100,388	+3.45
Everton	8	253,790	240,051	+5.72
Leicester	8	116,992	92,676	+25.24
Liverpool	8	325,537	290,578	+11.94
Luton	8	18,989	94,588	-80.00
Man City	8	196,695	245,988	-20.03
Man United	8	319,323	405,972	-21.34
Newcastle	8	209,433	214,315	-2.28
Norwich	8	158,453	115,876	+36.74
Nottingham	8	160,920	137,245	+17.25
Oxford	8	84,964	86,702	-2.00
QPR	8	139,633	128,251	+8.10
Sheff Wed	8	188,351	202,475	-6.98
Southampton	8	147,525	132,678	+11.48
Tottenham	8	227,083	205,919	+10.28
Wolves	8	130,125	120,082	+8.38
West Ham	8	183,555	188,996	-2.88
Wimbledon	8	81,740	22,579	+262.15

OVERALL FIGURES

TOP SIX INCREASES: 1. Wimbledon (8 matches), +150.15%; 2. Plymouth (9), +131.00%; 3. Northampton (9), +120.31%; 4. Cambridge (9), +88.50%; 5. Charlton (8), +68.20%; 6. Middlesbrough (9), +64.37%.

TOP SIX DECREASES: 1. Birmingham (8 matches), -36.68%; 2. Millwall (9), -36.41%; 3. Chelsea (8), -34.36%; 4. Portsmouth (8), -34.00%; 5. Chesterfield (9), -31.71%; 6. Fulham (9), -30.50%.

DIVISION INCREASES/DECREASES: First division, +1.21%; second division, +6.00%; third division, -5.58%; fourth division, +11.35%.

all but one of England's goals in the World Cup finals in Mexico last summer.

The peak season for attendances was 1949 when over 41 million spectators watched 1848 League games. Although the total number of matches was within two years enlarged by 60, the crowds began to dwindle. The graph depicting the decline over the subsequent 36 years

has not always sloped steadily downwards.

The gradient was steep for almost a decade but, in 1958, the year in which all four home countries were seen performing together on the global stage for the first and only time, the aggregate attendance went up significantly by some 800,000. A similar pattern has since emerged.

Domestic audiences also increased after the World Cups of 1962 and 1974. But the biggest impact was felt, not surprisingly, after England's triumph in 1966. Over the next two seasons almost three million spectators were added to the overall figure which climbed rapidly back up to over 30 million.

By the time the World Cup was staged in Spain four years ago, the game had lost a third of its paying customers. By last summer it had lost almost another fifth and the predictions were being offered about the date on which football would be watched by no one at all.

Had England lost to Poland in their closing first round tie last June, no one would have required a crystal ball to foresee either the manager losing his job or this season's attendances falling yet again. But Linaker instantly lifted the spirits of Bobby Robson's squad and that of the nation watching on television.

Robson's appreciation of the interest that is generated by the success of the national side grew in Mexico. He is convinced that England, the favourites in group four of the European Championship qualifying competition, will help to fill even more terraces at home if they reach the finals in West Germany in 1988.

Hunt kicks against £100 fine Reprimand for Dennis

By a Correspondent

The Aston Villa midfielder, Steve Hunt, has refused to pay a £100 fine assessed by Billy McNeill, the manager, for being booked in the trouble-torn Littlewoods Cup tie at Southampton a fortnight ago.

A team colleague, Gary Williams, was docked a week's wages — around £500 — for being sent off in the same match, with Allan Evans also being made to pay the price

for a booking which puts the Villa captain, like Hunt, just one disciplinary point away from suspension.

Hunt, however, is adamant that in his case the punishment does not fit the crime. Though he refused to comment officially yesterday, he has admitted seeking the guidance of the Professional Footballers Association and being prepared to "go all the way".

Hunt argues that the fine system at Villa Park is implemented entirely at the manager's discretion.

● Ian Rush faced Liverpool's chairman, John Smith, and manager, Kenny Dalglish, at Anfield yesterday to clear up the misunderstandings over his proposed £3.2 million transfer to Juventus (a Special Correspondent writes). But the issue was still unresolved when the meeting ended.

Irish will give caps

Irish players who take part in the Rugby Union World Cup next summer will be awarded full caps for each appearance in the competition. The IRFU yesterday said their intentions clear despite suggestions that the World Cup organizing committee will recommend that countries participating should give their players a special World Cup cap.

Ireland's two-man panel of referees for the World Cup will be David Burnett, of Leinster, and Stephen Hilditch, from Ulster. They will be joined by Eoin Doyle, of Leinster, on the three-man panel of Irish referees for the forthcoming international championship series. Doyle has also been appointed to referee the Calcutta Cup match between England and Scotland.

Norway bound

Kevin Beattie, the former England and Ipswich Town defender, has become the player-coach of the Norwegian

SPORT IN BRIEF



Beattie: player-coach

a decision by the FA that Caernarfon must foot a four-figure bill for a commission of inquiry held at their ground yesterday.

Popular club

Membership of Essex County Cricket Club has reached a record level and the club may soon have to start turning applications away. The county champions have 8,954 members on their books and their secretary and general manager, Peter Edwards, warned: "Sooner or later, a ceiling will have to be imposed."

Rebels win

Rodney Hogg and Terry Alderman were the unlikely batting heroes for the rebel Australian cricketers as they claimed victory over faster scoring rate over a South African President's XI in Virginia. The Australians had been set a target of 149 in 40 overs after rain caused delays, but a batting collapse brought the fast bowlers together with their team still 20 runs short. South African President's XI: 185 (20 overs); 11 w top 3 for 20; Australian Rebel XI: 149 for 8 (20.5 overs). S S Smith 50.

Rough justice

Arfon Roberts, the chairman of the FA Cup "killer", Caernarfon Town, resigned last night after a meeting with officials of the Welsh FA. He was angered at

£2,000 to £4,510 since February 1985.

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